For Your Child
ONEG
FOLDING FURNITURE
FACTORY

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE : 140 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIV, No. 9020

Recommended for Tourists
GABER
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
SOUVENIRS
JERUSALEM, 1 KING GEORGE AVENUE

MARGINAL COLUMN
By NISSIM REJWAN

AS soon as he stepped out of his plane at Cairo airport last Thursday, the Emir Seif el-Islam (Sword of Islam) Muhammed el-Badr, Crown Prince, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of the ancient land of Yemen, made bold to announce that his country would continue working for the ousting of the British from the Aden Protectorate, adding that his talks with British officials in London had been "unsatisfactory." About the same time, Mr. Eugeny Kisselev, Soviet Ambassador in Cairo, was presenting his credentials to the Imam Ahmed of Yemen as his country's Minister in Sana'a. Mr. Kisselev was accompanied by 11 Soviet experts charged with discovering the extent to which the Soviet Union could help develop Yemen's economy. Earlier last week it was announced that Moscow had agreed to give Yemen a $20m. loan in addition to arms already shipped to that country. To top it all, the unbending Sword of Islam has decided to add his weight to those calling for Communist China's admission to the U.N.: following a visit to Peking, the Emir established diplomatic, cultural and *scientific* relations with that country.

•

THAT Muhammed el-Badr's talks in London, aimed at a settlement of his country's dispute with Britain over the Aden Protectorate, should have failed to satisfy the Yemenis was a foregone conclusion. For, short of making him an outright gift of the disputed territories, the British Foreign Office could not have hoped to please its greedy guest, no matter how hard it tried. The resounding success of his tour of the Communist world from Belgrade to Peking (via Moscow) was to be expected with equal certainty: Moscow could do much worse than secure the friendship of a potentate like the Imam Ahmed — absolute ruler of a land of such strategic importance. A Soviet-oriented Yemen, even if only in the negative sense of being rendered immune to any Western influence, could cause considerable mischief, as a mere glance at the map would confirm.

•

IN a sense, the Imam's recent alignment with Moscow is a mere continuation of his country's short and rather uneventful political history. His father, Imam Yehya, who under the Ottoman Empire enjoyed local autonomy, remained faithful to his suzerain during World War I, emerging as an independent ruler after Turkey's defeat, largely because no power was willing to assume responsibility for his realm. He was soon to learn the art of exploiting Great Power rivalries. In 1926, following the failure of British envoys to reach agreement with him on certain disputed border territories, the Imam concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with Italy; two years later he signed a treaty with the Soviet Union permitting the establishment of a Soviet mission at Sana'a. When the British, who had come to regard the Arabian Peninsula as their exclusive sphere, retaliated by using R.A.F. planes, the Yemenis entered into negotiations and agreed to recognize the *status quo* on the Aden frontier for the next 40 years. But the Imam's marked preference for the Axis during World War II was not abated until the British victory at El-Alamein; belatedly, in February, 1943, he ordered the arrest of Italian and German nationals operating in his territory and severed diplomatic relations with the Axis powers.

•

UNLIKE the other Arab States, which one after another hastened to declare war on Germany and Japan a few weeks before the final victory of the Allies, the Yemen failed to do so, and it was not until 1947 that she was admitted to the United Nations. At that time the Imam was seeking to replace former Axis links by establishing closer relations with the U.S. After defeating a *coup d'etat* in 1948, in which his father and two of his brothers were assassinated, the Imam Ahmed intensified his country's traditional anti-British policy. Russia's reappearance on the scene followed her extension of support to the Yemen in the latter's long-standing dispute with Britain. In October 1955, a treaty of friendship was signed in Cairo between the two countries; in March the following year, in the wake of a Soviet mission's 50-day sojourn in Sana'a, a commercial agreement was concluded, followed soon by a cultural agreement. Large shipments of Soviet arms then began to flow into this mountainous land, known in antiquity as *Arabia Felix*. Nor is it likely that the British, or anyone else, will be able to strike back, as they did 30 years ago.

Jerusalem, January 19.

Spain Crushes Communist Bid To Revive Party

MADRID, Saturday. — The Government announced today it has uncovered and broken up "an attempt to rebuild the Communist Party and its activities in Spain." Forty-four persons have been arrested, it added.

A statement by the Ministry of the Interior said:

"The arrested persons have confessed to having carried out the political orders of Soviet centres. The attempt comprised an effort to obey the designs of Moscow while concealing their activities in the way ordered by the Communist congress held in Prague in November, 1954."

The statement added that those detained "have confessed their unconditional submission to the orders which they received to filter into important posts of student associations and labour unions in order to change the national aims of these bodies and to create a state of confusion."

Some of the persons arrested had attended the Moscow Youth Festival last summer.

(Reuter, U.P.)

TRADE WITH EGYPT

MADRID, Saturday (UP).— Spain will export 200,000 tons of flour worth $14m. to Egypt, and the latter will export to Spain an unannounced amount of Egyptian cotton for the same value under the terms of a protocol signed yesterday.

Soviets, Poles Hold Secret Talks

WARSAW, Saturday (Reuter). — A secret visit by Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, to Polish leaders at a frontier hunting lodge last week was reported here last night.

Reliable sources here said that Mr. Khrushchev was accompanied by Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the Soviet Premier, but a TASS report of the visit broadcast by Moscow Radio made no mention of the Marshal.

The Moscow broadcast said Mr. Khrushchev "has spent a holiday on the Soviet-Polish frontier. While there he received an invitation from Mr. Gomulka, Polish Communist Party leader, and Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, Polish Prime Minister, to visit Poland. Conversations with Polish leaders took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere."

KASTNER'S NAME CLEARED

Greenwald Given One Year Suspended

The Supreme Court on Friday removed from the late Israel Kastner the stigma that he had collaborated with the Nazis in the destruction of Hungarian Jewry, and imposed a one-year suspended sentence on the man who libelled him, Mr. Malkiel Greenwald.

The President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan, the Deputy President, Justice Cheshin, and Justices Agranat and Goitein found that Mr. Greenwald had failed to prove the truth of the libel that Dr. Kastner had collaborated with the Nazis. They therefore allowed the appeal of Mr. Haim Cohn, the Attorney General.

Justice Silberg dissented, saying that sufficient evidence had been submitted to prove the charge of collaboration.

All five Justices found that Dr. Kastner had testified to save Kurt Becher, a Nazi war criminal, and rejected the appeal of the Attorney-General in this connection.

The five Justices accepted the appeal of Mr. Cohn on another count, and exonerated Dr. Kastner of the charge of "preparing the ground for the mass murder of Hungarian Jewry."

Before sentence was passed on Greenwald, Mr. Cohn requested that, in addition to a term of imprisonment, the Court should forbid Greenwald from ever publishing any material. Mr. Shmuel Tamir, counsel for Greenwald, questioned the advisability of such a ban. He called upon the Court to remember that Greenwald had proved his case in one point, Kastner's testimony for Becher.

"I say that the entire nation should be proud of Greenwald's courage in denouncing one of the top Nazi leaders," Mr. Tamir said. The nation should also thank Greenwald for uncovering the truth in a fight in which he was aided "neither by any party nor the nation" and was opposed by powerful forces which, the counsel maintained, had tried to still his voice.

Moreover, in considering his other charges against Kastner two judges, Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the Jerusalem District Court, and Supreme Court Justice Silberg, had accepted Greenwald's charges as true. Greenwald, Mr. Tamir continued, should also be judged as a man who saw his people not as a "decaying corpse" but as a body of men which could be aroused to revolt.

Mr. Tamir said that often in history the minority had proved to be the real leader, from Abraham through Moses down to those who struggled

State of Israel, and his client for the establishment of the would today accept the fate of the minority.

After a recess for consideration of the sentence, Justice Olshan said that the Court was imposing a one-year suspended sentence which Greenwald would have to serve if he committed a felony or published libellous material during the next three years. Greenwald was also ordered to pay IL500 court costs.

The Court rejected the plea to forbid him from continuing publishing.

Justice Olshan warned the respondent that the light term should not be considered a precedent. Were it not for his advanced age (he is 75), he would have been sent to prison for a year.

After the court was dismissed, Mr. Tamir announced that he would demand that a Public Inquiry Committee be set up to investigate the behaviour of the entire Jewish leadership (and not only that of Kastner) both in occupied Europe and the rest of the world during the holocaust.

The session opened on Friday morning with Justice Cheshin reading his judgment, which took about two hours. Justice Goitein's remarks took only some minutes. The judgments of Justices Agronat, Silberg and Olshan had been read on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (A sumarry of the first is given in today's Law Report on Page 2).

Justice Cheshin

"In opening, I should like to say that it would have been better if this trial had never been brought."

Firstly, Greenwald only wanted to prove that Dr. Kastner was not worthy to be a public leader any more, and although Greenwald charged Dr. Kastner with crimes, he did not intend that Dr. Kastner be brought to trial.

Greenwald wished to restore the honour of hundreds of thousands of Jews who died shamefully in Hungary, while at the same time warning those who survived that this public figure (Dr. Kastner) was in his opinion partly responsible for the spilling of blood in Hungary.

For this reason he demanded, and Mr. Tamir asked, that the matter be turned over to a Public Inquiry Committee. "I regret that this was not done," the Justice went on to say.

Turning to the case itself, he said that we must remember that one of the tricks of the Nazis was to enlist Jewish help in implementing their diabolic plots. The minor turnkeys in the concentration camps were Jews. The entire organization of the ghetto and of the *Judenrat*, the appointment of the head of the *Judenrat*, its members, its officials, was built on this internal division of the Jews, a sort of "man eat man" system.

Jekyll and Hyde

On the basis of the great amount of material collected during the trial in the Lower Court, it is possible to describe Dr. Kastner in the blackest of terms, and to brand him with the mark of Cain; but it is also possible to see him as pure white and the "hero of our gene-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Tito Reported Sponsoring Neutrlist 'Summit' Talks

BELGRADE, Saturday (Reuter). — Usually reliable sources reported that President Tito is seeking support for the caling of a special summit conference of non-bloc countries at which the Western and Soviet blocs would be urged to negotiate on world problems.

Yugoslav diplomats are vigorously canvassing this plan, which aims at a meeting designed to bring pressure on the great powers to start top-level talks.

The plan has not yet been made public, but Belgrade sources said it provides for a meeting of the Heads of Governments of Yugoslavia, India, Indonesia, Burma, Egypt and possibly Afghanistan and Ceylon, among other countries.

All the countries concerned would be selected because of their declared determination to stay outside bloc alignments.

The sources said Marshal Tito discussed the idea last night with President Sukarno of Indonesia, who is in Belgrade on a two-day visit. Mr. Sukarno gave his agreement. (The Arab News Agency said yesterday that the Indonesian President is due in Damascus today, Sunday.)

Diplomatic sources said it was not clear whether the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, was in favour of the plan. President Tito wrote to Mr. Nehru at the beginning of January to urge the need for new peace initiatives. The sources said Nehru's reply, delivered on Wednesday, was in general terms and rather non-committal.

Meanwhile, the official Yugoslav newspaper "Borba" yesterday accused the Turkish press of "conducting an anti-Yugoslav political campaign" which could harm relations between the two countries.

"Borba" said the motive for such articles in the Turkish press was a Yugoslav building enterprise which started large projects in Turkey in 1953 but had come recently into "great financial difficulties."

ARGAMAN
DOUBLE TESTED
IRONING
not necessary

Warning
To All
Our Customers
When buying Crépe Toilet Paper
insist on the name
Sanitas Super-Soft 200 gr.
and refuse all imitations with similar names but of smaller weight.
Sole agents for SANITAS in Israel:
Wachs Soap Centre
19 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.
Tel. 4802.

Avia & Ruth Shalif (née Jacobs)
cordially invite relatives and friends to the
BRITH MILAH
of their son
on Tuesday, January 21, 1958, at 12 noon, at the Elisha Hospital, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.

Lebanese Premier Reported Resiging

Premier Sami Solh of the Lebanon has submitted his resignation to President Chamoun, Paris Radio's Arabic transmission said yesterday. The report was not confirmed by any other source.

It was stated that Solh quit because of differences between Government and Army officials on the strict measures taken in the north to prevent sabotage there.

9 Turk Officers Held for Plotting

ISTANBUL, Saturday (UP). —The Defence Ministry announced on Thursday night that nine army officers have been arrested on charges of planning to overthrow the Government.

They included three colonels. The others included a lieutenant-colonel, four majors and one captain. A communique issued by the Government said the plot was exposed by an officer. It added that an investigation is continuing.

On December 25 the military court prohibited publication of the army investigation relating to the state's security and local newspapers did not report the arrests.

One of the colonels arrested — said to be retired — was a former instructor at the Military Academy and a former Military Attache in Damascus. He is said to have been an unsuccessful candidate in recent elections.

It was understood that his stay as a Military Attache in Damascus was in no way connected with the alleged plot. The names of the arrested were withheld by authorities.

The communique went on to denounce "exaggerated rumours" being spread about a large number of arrests in the Turkish Army forces, saying the truth was that only nine officers have been arrested — all in Istanbul.

Economic Body Of Baghdad Pact Meets

ANKARA, Saturday (Reuter). — The Economic Committee of the Baghdad Pact met here yesterday, opening a series of meetings of the Pact's committees.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the member countries — Britain, Turkey, Iraq, Persia and Pakistan. The U.S., which is a member of the Economic Committee though not a full member of the Pact, was also represented.

U.S. Navy Launches New Medium Rocket

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.S. Navy launched a Polaris test medium range missile yesterday.

The Air Force missile test centre announced only, "A test vehicle in the Navy Polaris programme was fired from the missile test centre at 7.59 a.m. today." It was the first time that the Navy had identified the vehicle as a Polaris.

Polaris, named after the North Star, is the Navy's 1,500-mile range ballistic missile designed for launching from atom-powered submarines above or below water, as well as from ships.

Ben-David Appointed B-G's Military Aide

Aluf-Mishne Haim Ben-David has been appointed Military Secretary to Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, and will enter office today. He replaces the late Nehemia Argov.

A/M. Ben-David came to the country in 1938 and worked in Ma'ale Hamisha, Ginegar, Hanita, and later in the Beisan Valley and in Kfar Yehezkiel. He filled various training and staff posts in the Hagana. In 1949 he set up the staff school for the northern command, to be followed by a series of promotions to high military posts. In 1957 he became Head of the Officer Section of the Manpower Division.

Algeria Rebels Regrouping For All-Out Drive

ALGIERS, Saturday. — French authorities here announced today that the Algerian insurgents have been ordered to regroup and launch an all-out attack against the French and Moslems who have rallied to the French side.

They said the decision was taken in Tunis recently at a meeting of rebel leaders.

The report coincided with the announcement that 28 French soldiers were killed and 12 are missing after running into a rebel ambush in the Orleansville region west of Algiers.

This is one of the heaviest death tolls suffered by the French Army in a single engagement since the uprising began in November, 1954.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia has announced March 6 as Algeria Day for an all-Arab fund-raising drive for the Algerian rebels. This was in keeping with the decision at the recent Cairo Afro-Asian conference, although Saudi Arabia did not attend.

French Recall Envoys from Tunis

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter).— The French Government last night announced the recall to Paris of Premier Felix Gaillard's two special envoys to President Bourguiba of Tunisia.

The Government also instructed the French Ambassador in Tunis, M. Georges Gorse, to return to Paris, an official communique from the Prime Minister's Office said. The communique said that the French Government placed on President Bourguiba responsibility for his "deliberately unfriendly attitude" in refusing to receive one of the two envoys, bearers of a message from M. Gaillard.

The Tunisian President refused to see Gen. Albert Buchalet because he was a soldier who served in Tunisia under the French protectorate. Sources close to the President said he felt the sending of a general "smacked of intimidation." The second envoy was M. Marche.

The message concerned the incident last Saturday on the Algeria-Tunisia border in which 14 French soldiers were killed by Algerian rebels.

French Manifes to Due Soon On 'Hands off Israel Frontiers'

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Saturday. — Former Premiers, Felix Gouin (Socialist), Andre Marie (Radical), and Joseph Laniel (Conservative), are among 50 parliamentarians who have already signed a manifesto, "Hands off Israel's Frontiers," which is shortly to be published by the French Committee for Alliance between France, and Israel, presided over by M. Jacques Soustelle.

The growing list of distinguished signatories includes the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for Defence, M. Pierre Montel, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for Population, M. Jean Cayeux, the Director of the French Radio, M. Philippe K. Descharte, eminent savants such as the archaeologist, Prof. Henri Breuil, the philosopher, Prof. Vladimir Jankelevitch, and the Progressive Catholic writer, M. Jacques Nantet.

The manifesto, which will be issued as soon as the collection of signatures is completed, reads:

"The signatories, belonging to all political tendencies and creeds, but united by common interest in the defence and liberty of peace, express concern over schemes to dismember the State of Israel, recently brought up under the pretext of 'restoration of the 1947 frontiers'; recall these alleged frontiers never existed either de facto or de jure, and were never recognised either by Israel or her neighbours; proclaim the right of the people of Israel, after the massacre of six million Jews by Hitlerian racialism, to develop freely their national existence on the soil of their homeland; stress the fact that the present frontiers, accepted in the desire for peace, embrace only part of the historic territory of Israel and correspond to the strict minimum compatible with the economic and political existence of the State, denounce the plan to destroy Israel which is concealed behind the formula of the '1947 frontiers', the implementation of which would make the state incapable of survival and which would force Israel to choose between annihilation and armed resistance; exhort the governments of the great powers to take to heart the terrible danger of war which would inevitably be provoked by any such attempt; and call for the public opinion of democratic countries to demonstrate unswervingly and absolute opposition to a Middle Eastern Munich liable to unleash conflicts with catastrophic consequences for the whole of humanity."

At a public meeting organized by the French Zionist Federation addressed by M. Soustelle, Ex-Ministers Diomede Catroux, and Edouard Depreux, the latter declared in the name of the Socialist Party, "It is up to the French leaders to intimate to the British and American allies to state unambiguously that Israel's frontiers are untouchable, sacred, and useful to humanity at large."

Official French quarters declare that this is precisely what Foreign Minister Christian Pineau said at his talks with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd in Britain yesterday.

The Committee for Alliance between France and Israel, whose members include 123 National Assembly deputies and 55 Senators, among them five Ministers of the Gaillard Cabinet, claims it is now able to muster a clear parliamentary majority for the conclusion of an alliance with Israel.

Meanwhile, the Israel Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, yesterday paid what is described as courtesy calls on Gen. Paul Ely, the French Chief of Staff, and Minister of Interior Maurice Bourges-Manoury. Today he visited the Bernard Buffet art exhibition and toured Paris. He is prolonging his stay at least until tomorrow.

Urrutia: Accord on 1948 Mt. Scopus Agreement

LEAVES FOR N.Y. TODAY

Dr. Francisco Urrutia, the personal representative of the U.N. Secretary-General, is leaving this morning for New York after completing his mission on behalf of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold to reach an agreement between Israel and Jordan on Mt. Scopus.

His report on his talks with both governments was released simultaneously last night in New York and Jerusalem. He arrived on December 28 and during the next three weeks, he flew back and forth between Jerusalem and Amman 24 times in negotiating with both sides.

He states that both Israel and Jordan have agreed that all military installations in the Mt. Scopus area contrary to the 1948 Agreement should be removed or destroyed. U.N. observers will investigate any breach of the Agreement. Moreover, conditions in the Augusta Victoria Hospital and the village of Issawiya, both in Jordan hands, are to be restored to 1948 Agreement conditions.

An annex to the report governs supplies carried to Mt. Scopus in the convoys, the checking of the convoys exclusively by U.N. officers, and the transport to Israel of books, scientific and cultural collections from the buildings on Mt. Scopus. (See letter to Mr. Ben Gurion below).

Mr. Urrutia's report stated that the Governments of Israel and Jordan had agreed on the full implementation of the agreement of July 7, 1948, for the demilitarization of the Mount Scopus area. As a result of his conversations with the Government in his capacity as personal representative of Mr. Hammarskjold, Mr. Urrutia said that the following six points had been agreed upon:

Accept U.N. Inspection

1. In the conversations held with you during your recent visit to Israel and Jordan, both Governments stated that they are willing, on a basis of reciprocity, to give full implementation to the Agreement of 7 July 1948 for the demilitarization of Mount Scopus area and that they accept, on that basis, the inspection of Mount Scopus by the United Nations which is necessary in order to fulfil United Nations responsibilities for checking that such implementation is established and maintained by both Parties. This position was reaffirmed to me by the two Governments.

2. The Governments of Israel and Jordan have given assurances that no new military installations contrary to the 1948 Agreement would be erected in the future in their respective sections of Mount Scopus.

3. The Governments of Israel and Jordan have agreed, *inter alia*, that full implementation means:

(a) **That the conditions existing in the Augusta Victoria Hospital and in the village of Issawiya should be in accordance with the provisions of the 1948 Agreement.**

(b) **That all military installations contrary to the 1948 Agreement should be removed and destroyed.**

Endeavours should be made, within the shortest possible time, to effect the full implementation of the above as well as of the other provisions of the 1948 Agreement.

In order to ensure that full implementation is maintained by both Parties, United Nations observers will investigate, on the spot, complaints by either Party alleging any breach of the Agreement.

4. From now on, it has been agreed that visits of specially designated representatives of the Secretary-General, who will report exclusively to him, will take place in both sections of Mount Scopus.

5. It was agreed that the United Nations shall assume the exclusive responsibility for ensuring that the convoy arrangements are in conformity with the Mount Scopus Agreement of 1948 and the existing plan for the convoys. The Jordan Government will ensure the protection of the convoys during the crossing of Jordanian controlled territory. The United Nations shall be responsible for ascertaining the need and ultimate use of items included in the convoy manifests.

Respective Position

6. I have noted that in the course of the negotiations the two Governments concerned explained to me their position in the following terms:

(a) To the Government of Israel, full implementation of the Mount Scopus Agreement means integral implementation of all its provisions: and in any event, if the Augusta Victoria Hospital is to continue functioning, the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus should be reopened immediately. As the Mount Scopus Agreement of 1948 was followed by the conclusion of the General Armistice Agreement of 1949, the provisions of which concern, *inter alia*, Mount Scopus, the Government considers that full implementation of the Mount Scopus Agreement after the Armistice Agreement has been signed entails the implementation of that part of Article VIII which refers to Mount Scopus, that is the resumption of the normal functioning of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus and free access thereto. Israel's consent to the above is given on the understanding that it in no way prejudices the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Mount Scopus Agreement as well as under Article VIII of the General Armistice Agreement of 1949.

(b) To the Government of Jordan, the statement of 4 December 1957 establishes the willingness of the Parties to implement fully the Mount Scopus Agreement, on a basis of reciprocity. It did so without any reference to the General Armistice Agreement. The two matters thus are distinct from each other and the agreed implementation of the Mount Scopus Agreement should never be considered dependent on the implementation of the General Armistice Agreement or any part thereof. As regards the Augusta Victoria Hospital, even if the Mount Scopus Agreement might be interpreted as entitling Israel to demand the closing of that hospital, it does not in any way give any legal right for the reopening of the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus.

Jordanians Drive Deep To Steal Livestock

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Saturday. — A gang of infiltrators from Jordan was active in the Jezreel valley and central Galilee last night. It stole two cows from Kfar Yehoshua, and a mare from Arav Ka'abiye, between Alonim and Shfar Am, about 28 kms. from the border.

Police today followed the marauders' tracks to the Jordan border, near the Triangle in Wadi Ara.

This was the deepest penetration into Israel territory by Jordan infiltrators that ever occurred. The tracks showed that the gang was an unusually large and experienced one. The incident broke a long period of quiet on the Israel-Jordan border.

UN Council to Hear Jordan Cmplaint

By JESSE ZEL LURIE.
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday. — In order to prove Jordan's independence of the U.S. to her Arab neighbours, Jordan yesterday again asked for a Security Council meeting on the Israel afforestation project south of Jerusalem. The Council will probably meet on Wednesday.

It is understood that the State Department succeeded in convincing Israel that trees to beautify Jerusalem are not worth international complications. Israel has agreed to abandon the project on condition that there will be no Council order to do so.

The Americans have been able to postpone a meeting several times, hoping that Jordan would be satisfied with an informal victory. But Jordan apparently needs a public demonstration of unyielding hostility to Israel.

Officially, Jordan has replied that Israel could not be trusted to abandon planting without a Council order, and pointed out that a bulldozer and saplings are on the spot, and the saplings are regularly watered.

Besides, Jordan knows that the Americans and British have drafted a resolution along the lines of the Leary report (Col. Byron Leary, Acting Chief of Staff of U.N.T.S.O.), asking that work be "temporarily suspended" until the parties reach an agreement.

Israel is expected to fight the resolution vigorously.

Urrutia's Letter to B-G

The text of Mr. Urrutia's letter to Mr. Ben .Gurion follows:

Jerusalem, 18 January 1958

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I wish to inform you that as a result of the conversations with the Governments of Israel and Jordan in regard to the fulfilment of the United Nations responsibility to arrange the fortnightly convoys to Mount Scopus, paragraph 5 of my report of 18 January 1958 will be implemented by United Nations representatives in accordance with the following regulations:

The yearly quota for unprohibited items — other than food, fuel and water — may not exceed the average of the last three years. (Unprohibited items are articles which are not arms, ammunition, military equipment of any kind, mail, maps or diagrams that can be in any way construed as containing military information). The yearly quota will be distributed in the convoys in quantities to be agreed upon with the United Nations. When items not taken up in the past or items in greater quantities than the above average are included in the convoy manifest, transport will take place after United Nations representatives will have satisfied themselves as to their need. They shall have the authority to check their ultimate use.

As regards fuel, the yearly quota will be based on the weekly average which was agreed upon in 1954. Within this limit the quota for benzine was determined last month by the United Nations observer responsible for Mount Scopus.

With regard to water, the United Nations will ensure the needed supply of water, without limitation.

The checking of the convoy at Mandelbaum Square will be carried out exclusively by United Nations officers in the presence of representatives of the parties.

Books, scientific and cultural collections and other similar items may be removed from the buildings of Mount Scopus and the United Nations will make the appropriate arrangements for their transport to the Israel sector of Jerusalem.

Accept, Dear Mr. Prime Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Francisco Urrutia
Personal Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General.

We announce with sorrow the death of
Nathan Louvish
who passed away in Jerusalem yesterday, January 18, 1958, after a short illness at the age of 78.
The funeral cortege will leave the Avigail Hospital, Russian Compound, at 3.30 this afternoon.
THE FAMILY

We deeply mourn the premature death of
Haya (Helen) Korman
on Saturday night, January 18, 1958.
Her Husband, Daughters, Parents and other Members of the Family
The funeral cortege will leave the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, at 10 a.m. today.

We announce the death of our beloved father, grandfather and brother
Shmuel Appenzeller
The funeral will take place today, Sunday, January 19, 1958 at 11.30 from the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.
MAX and ILKA C. APPENZELLER
EDMOND and JOAN ROSS
RAPHI, MICKI, JEFFRY and JAMY
WILLY and ISIDOR APPENZELLER

Our deep-felt condolences to the Appenzeller Family on the death of
SHMUEL APPENZELLER
He will always remain in our memory.
The Staff of Ilka Ltd.
Tel Aviv, Haifa

Social & Personal

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, received the Vice-President of the Israel Bond Organization, Dr. Joseph Schwartz, and the Controller of the Bond Organization, Mr. Abraham Keller, at his home on Thursday evening.

On Friday morning, the Minister of Posts, Dr. Joseph Burg, received Dr. Schwartz in his office. Dr. Schwartz also held talks with Dr. Dov Joseph, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, and the Agency's Director of Information, Mr. Abraham Harman. In the evening, Dr. Schwartz and Mr. Keller were guests at the home of the Director-General of the Prime Minister's office and Mrs. T. Kollek.

Mr. G. Duran Loriga, the Spanish Consul, last night attended the Israel premiere of the Spanish film "Fedra," at the Yaron Cinema, Tel Aviv.

"Throw him to the dogs," a play by Yigal Mosenson, was given its premiere by the Habimah Theatre in Tel Aviv last night. Mr. Peter Fry was the producer.

Mr. James Orrick, head of the U.N. Public Information office at Athens, visited the Hebrew University on Friday and was received by Mr. E.E. Gelber, Chairman of the University's Executive Council. He was the guest of Mrs. Zena Harman, of the Foreign Ministry, at a reception at her home in his honour on Friday evening, and last night he addressed the Jerusalem Press Club.

Prof. E. R. H. Jones, Waynflete Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, is to lecture on "Acetylene — Allene Chemicals" at the Wix Auditorium, Rehovot this afternoon at 3.30. A reception will be given for Prof. Jones after the lecture at the Faculty Club.

Prof. A. Bonne will speak on "Forms and Limits of Public Enterprise in Economic Development" at Beit Erdstein, Haifa, this evening at 8. The award of the annual Ruppin Prize will also be announced by the Municipality.

BIRTH

BERMAN — To Eve (née Poshter), wife of Isaac Berman, Los Angeles, on January 12, a son — Gil.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service will be held at the Sanhedria Cemetery on Tuesday, January 21, 1958 at 3.30 p.m. on the first anniversary of the death of Abraham L.J. Goodall. Transports will leave from 25 Rehov Gaza, Jerusalem.

Where to go

• Meet the Israeli:— Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:— 1) Permanent Exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. 2) Ancient Pottery from various civilizations, from the museum's collections. 3) A preview of Primitive Sculpture. 4) Graphic Exhibition: Artists' portraits and self-portraits. 5) Old Master Drawings. 6) Paintings by Emma Reyes, Bezalel, 9-1, 3.30-5.

Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities. Recent finds: marble Statue of Nemesis. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. 9-1, 3-5.

Exhibition of recent paintings by Galya Pilin-Tarmu. Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

Oil paintings, gouaches by Efraim Modzelevich. Also sculptures, mosaics, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6.

• Lecture:— "Primitive Art," by A. Ronnen (one of a series). Beeri Club, 9 Rehov Alharizi. 8.30.

Dr. Z. Vilnai, "Israel's Minorities," at Beit Ha'am, 7.15 p.m.

• Film Shows:— Israel films daily 11.30. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• Tours:— Hebrew University Conducted Tour (in English), daily 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m. a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in New Medical Centre, Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 62980 for bookings.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this free tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• Libraries:— Bezalel Museum: Sunday and Monday, 9-1; Tuesday and Thursday, 3-5.

• Theatre:— Habimah, "The Egg." Edison, 9.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Luky's Bar-Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd. First class Italian menu at IL3.

• Tourist Services:— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 22239.

Z.O.A. House, 9-9.

• Lecture:— "Literature of the American Civil War," by Mr. Robert A. Frederickson. Z.O.A. House, 8.30.

• Clubs:— Folk Dancing, Z.O.A. House, 7, 9.

• Theatre:— Habimah, "Throw Him To The Dogs," 8. Cameri, "The Shoemaker's Wife" 8. Mograbi, "Romeo and Juliet," New Hall, 8. Ohel, "All's For The Best," 8.

HAIFA

Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Jerusalem Street. Tel. 4876.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa, 5059. Kerem Avraham, 19 Zfaniah, 2960.

TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby 23335, Greenberg, 46 King George, 24308, Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3252, Mercaz Hatsafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22523, Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67397. JAFFA: Noga, 81896. GIVATAYIM: Hadassah, 72271. PETAH TIKVA: Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228. HOLON: Tikva, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Trufa. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2380, Mercaz, 130 Hanassi, 81378.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2436.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post January 19, 1958

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court Of Criminal Appeal

Before the President (Justice Olshan), the Deputy President (Justice Cheshin) Justices Agranat, Silberg and Goitein.

The Attorney General v. Malkiel Greenwald (Cr.A. 232/55).

Justice Agranat's Judgment In Kastner Case

The Supreme Court partly allowed the appeal of the Attorney General against a Judgment of the President of the Jerusalem District Court, Judge Halevi, delivered on June 22, 1955 (in Cr. 124/53).

Malkiel Greenwald was charged with criminal libel in that he had accused Dr. Israel Rudolph Kastner, in one of his publications, of collaborating with the Nazis; or indirectly murdering, or paving the way for the murder of, the Jews of Hungary; of sharing with a Nazi war criminal, Kurt Becher, the booty extorted from those same Jews; and of saving Becher from punishment after the termination of the war.

Greenwald claimed in his defence that the publication of those accusations was justified as they were true and it was for the public benefit that they should be published (Section 205 of the Criminal Code); or, alternatively, that the publication was privileged as it contained an expression of opinion in good faith as to the conduct of a person in a public capacity or as to his personal character so far as it appeared in such conduct (sections 207(a) and (b) of the Criminal Code).

Judge Halevi found that three of the allegations against Kastner had been proved true, but that it had not been proved that he had shared any booty with Becher. He therefore found Greenwald technically guilty of the offence of criminal libel and imposed a nominal fine of IL.1. In the circumstances, he did not consider the question of privilege.

In the Attorney-General's appeal against this decision, Mr. Haim Cohn, the Attorney-General, assisted by Miss Salomon and Mr. Teil, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. S. Tamir, assisted by Mr. Levin, Mr. von Weisl and Mr. Merinsky, for the respondent.

Agranat's 130-page Judgment

Justice Agranat started off his 130-page judgment with a comprehensive historical survey of the background to the tragedy of Hungarian Jewry and of the activities of Kastner, Brandt and other Hungarian Jewish leaders in the catastrophically eventful period between March and December 1944.

He then turned to consider Judge Halevi's findings with regard to the Cluj episode, the gist of which was that the 18,000 Jews of Cluj, Kastner's birthplace, had gone to the deportation trains as obediently and unresistingly as sheep to the slaughter because they had been lulled into a sense of false security by the rumours that they were being sent to a labour camp, the fact that they were actually being sent to the extermination camps at Auschwitz having been deliberately kept from them by Kastner; that no efforts were made to resist deportation or to organize escape routes by the leaders of the community who had, themselves, been assured of places on the Bergen-Belsen train; that the policy of secrecy as to the fate of the bulk of the Hungarian people and the encouragement of complacency and inertia was deliberately practised by Kastner, on instructions from the Germans, so that the latter could carry out their deportations in a calm and orderly fashion; that in return for this collaboration with the Germans Kastner was allowed to organize the train of the "notables," amongst whom were his relatives and friends; and that the moment he accepted "this gift" he had "sold his soul to the devil."

Justice Agranat said he had come to the conclusion, that these findings were completely unfounded and in order that his reasons for that conclusion might be sufficiently well comprehended he wished to outline the basic principles and presumptions by which he had been guided

First, that in evaluating Kastner's conduct, the court must guard against prejudging the issue. This *a priori* influence on their final decision could be caused by the cumulative or separate effect of three factors: a) the duty to judge critically the public activities of Dr. Kastner against the general background of the period in which they took place solely on the strength of the selective evidence produced by both parties and without the benefit of being able to compile, sift and weigh up all the possible available facts before coming to a conclusion, as the historian would do; b), the danger of being biased by preconceived ideas of their own, due to the lack of perspective and the difficulty of maintaining a dispassionate and objective attitude towards events which occurred only 10 years ago or, in other words, the danger of being "wise after the event" — a pitfall which Judge Halevi had not always succeeded in avoiding; and, c), that the charge of collaborating with the Nazis is of so heinous a nature that it agitates and excites the passions of men to the extent of creating an atmosphere of prejudice and "side-taking" — as witness the unprecedented lack of restraint on the part of certain newspapers in discussing a matter which was still *sub judice* — which atmosphere could influence a deliberate and temperate enquiry.

Onus of Proof of Probability

The second basic principle, Justice Agranat continued, is associated with the question of the onus of proof where the accused in a libel case raises the plea of truth. No one denied that this onus was on the accused (in the present case the respondent). The only point at issue was whether, in order to succeed in his plea of justification, the accused should prove the truth of his allegations "beyond all reasonable doubt"— as is generally required from the prosecution in a criminal case — or whether the yardstick of the "balance of probabilities" should be applied — as in civil cases.

The rule would seem to be — judging from English jurisprudence — that the accused must prove justification by a preponderance of probability but that the degree of probability should be commensurate with the enormity of the libel. In the present case, therefore, in view of the very grave accusations levelled by the respondent against Kastner, the proof of the truth of them should have been clear and weighty and of a highly persuasive nature, even though not to the extent of being beyond all reasonable doubt.

The third basic presumption, Justice Agranat said, concerns the interpretation to be placed on the term "collaboration," which is not defined in the criminal code. Since it is also not an abstract conception which does not require some concrete act to pin it to earth, he thought it was well to define it as being an act likely to further the successful realization of the Nazis' ends while at the same time operating to the detriment of the subjugated peoples under their heel — in the present case the Jews of the European inferno.

In the light of this definition, he continued, Judge Halevi was patently correct in considering the respondent's general accusation of "collaboration" together with the specific one of "indirect murder of, or paving the way to the murder of, Hungarian Jewry," the latter comprising the acts of assistance which must perforce exist if there is to be collaboration.

The fourth principle applies to the extent to which appeal court judges are entitled to interfere with the factual findings of the trial judge in a criminal case. While, in general, the court of appeal would not quash the findings of the judge who had heard and seen the witnesses, Justice Agranat said, he had not applied this rule in the present case because the major part of Judge Halevi's factual conclusions were inferences drawn from other facts and the Supreme Court could most certainly subject conclusions of the nature to their criticism.

And lastly, Justice Agranat said, he had borne in mind the principle derived from section 15 of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishments) Law, 1950; that in an action of the nature of the present one "the court may deviate from the rules of evidence if it is satisfied that this will promote the ascertainment of the truth and the just handling of the case." Without the application of this principle it would have been practically impossible to establish the factual background so necessary when considering a charge of collaboration, and Judge Halevi himself had, with justification, deviated from the rules of evidence in his judgment.

The application of this principle allows for the admissibility of hearsay evidence and, in particular, of the admissibility for probative purposes of documents such as the reports of Kastner and Freudiger. And, in relying on these memoranda, he had been guided, Justice Agranat continued, by the rule that, as long as they were compiled when the events were still fairly fresh in the minds of their authors, they must be preferred to the oral evidence of the witnesses — given ten years after the event — since the actual recollection must be inferior in vividness to the recollection perpetuated in the record.

Question of "Crime Against Jewish People"

Having defined the basic principles and presumptions by which he had been guided in reaching his conclusions, Justice Agranat then turned his attention to the first question before the court: did Kastner's behaviour during the Cluj episode come within the definition of any criminal offence and particularly that of "a crime against the Jewish people" or "the murder, during the Nazi regime, in an enemy country of a persecuted person as a persecuted person" (sections 1(a), and 2(f) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishments) Law, 1950) — as argued by Mr. Tamir. The latter had not alleged, nor had Judge Halevi found, that Kastner had actually committed these crimes himself, Justice Agranat said. But from the conclusions reached by Judge Halevi it would appear that Kastner had been "accused" by the respondent and "found guilty" by Judge Halevi of the offence of being an accessory before the fact to the extermination of the people from the small towns of Hungary, and on this basis Mr. Tamir had argued that Kastner's conduct had come within the definition of the above sections, an accessory before the fact being deemed to have taken part in committing the offence.

This argument, however, was completely untenable in accordance with the principles of our criminal law, since a person cannot be an accessory before the fact unless it was his intention that the principal offender should commit the offence, and it had clearly not been Dr. Kastner's intention that the Nazis should exterminate the Jews of Hungary. As to the fact that the District Court had held that Kastner had knowingly abetted the total deportation of the Jews from the small towns of Hungary, Justice Agranat continued, even if it were true that Kastner had definite and certain knowledge of the intention of the Nazis — which had not been proved —this should not be equated with criminal intent on his own part unless he were proved to have acted with complete indifference to the probable consequence of his own acts, for foresight is not equivalent to intention when it is accompanied by the hope that the principal offender will still change his mind and not commit the crime. Indifference of this nature on Kastner's part had most certainly not been proved.

The respondent had, therefore, not succeeded in proving that Kastner's conduct during the Cluj episode had been "criminal" in the technical sense of the word, Justice Agranat continued. He may, however, have intended levelling the jibe of "collaborator" against Kastner without necessarily attaching a criminal significance to it, but even in that sense it would be libellous as exposing him to general hatred and contempt.

The next question to be considered, therefore, was whether he had proved this general charge of "collaboration," and in considering this, one had to bear in mind that not every person who had contact with the Nazis or extended some measure of assistance to them would necessarily be a "collaborator." The extent to which this label could be pinned to the person in question would depend on the motives which had impelled him to act as he did. If these motives were neither invalid nor morally impure, there would be no justification in labelling his conduct as "collaboration."

Kastner's Conduct During Cluj Episode

Justice Agranat then discussed in great detail Kastner's conduct during the Cluj episode, hand in hand with an appraisal of Judge Halevi's conclusions. The moral duty, he concluded, which Dr. Kastner had owed to the Jews of Hungary in his capacity as the living spirit of the Rescue Committee was to save as many of them as possible by means which appeared to him, at the time and in the circumstances, to be the most effective.

He had decided that the most effective — and in fact the only — means of saving as many Jews as possible was by bribing the Nazis to let them go, that is by negotiating with Eichmann and Becher to buy the safety of as many lives as possible. The train of the "notables" was only incidental to this main aim and not the principal object of his negotiations. It was meant to serve as an indication of the Nazis' goodwill and as a symbol of the seriousness of their intentions, and was only one of the many attempts made by Kastner to save as many lives as possible by offering the Nazis the inducement of large sums of money—as was clearly shown by the evidence before the court.

Kastner's motives, therefore, were coloured by his considered opinion that the most effective way of saving the Jews was by negotiating for their souls with the Nazis. When he visited Cluj he still had hopes that these financial negotiations would succeed. He had not specifically warned the leaders of Cluj of their impending fate — deportation to the extermination camps of Auschwitz—but at the time he was not sure that a final decision on this step had been taken and he still hoped to stave off the blow. He did however warn them of the general seriousness of the situation and urged them to intensify their escape efforts.

He could not, even if he had so desired, rouse them to full-scale resistance and escape since they were neither physically nor mentally capable of putting up resistance nor were any large-scale plans of escape feasible due to the increased vigilance on the borders. And, in any case, Dr. Kastner still believed that he might succeed in his negotiations with the Germans and did not dare jeopardize their success by fanning the flames of abortive revolt. In the circumstances, those considerations appear to have been perfectly reasonable and logical, Justice Agranat continued.

Attitude Toward "German Line"

The line chosen by Kastner — the "German line" — was *prima facie* an unethical one, but if he had succeeded in rescuing the bulk of Hungarian Jews by this method he would have earned everlasting gratitude and not obloquy. But even though he had not succeeded he could not be weighed in the balance of morality and found wanting if it had been reasonable and logical — on the basis of what was known or could have been known to him at that time and on his appraisal of the situation in which he found himself then— to decide that the "German line" was the most promising and most likely to be successful.

Justice Agranat then went on to discuss this question in the light of the attitude adopted towards the "German line" by various public bodies both within and outside of Hungary. He concluded that the other leaders of Hungarian Jewry had identified themselves with this line; that the Rescue Committee of Slovakia had used the same means during the years 1942—1944; that the Jewish Agency and its representatives in Istanbul had given it their blessing, and that the American War Refugees Committee (which was in fact the U.S. Government in camouflaged form) and various Jewish organizations in the U.S., had, in actual fact, practised the same policy. The fact that the financial negotiations with the Germans were approved by all bodies working towards the rescue of Hungarian Jewry was, he said, sufficient indication that this line was a reasonable and logical one.

But to this should still be added the other considerations by which Kastner might justifiably have been influenced: the lack of arms, impossibility of urging the Hungarian Jews to action, at first because of their unwarranted complacency and later because of their fear of the Nazis; the failure of the Jews living in the small towns to respond to the warnings of the Pioneer Organizations, and their eventual physical and mental incapacity to help themselves owing to the brutality with which they had been herded into ghettoes; the uselessness of appealing to the Hungarian authorities after the deciding voice in Jewish affairs was placed in the hands of notorious anti-Semites; the swift and bewildering rate at which the process of ghettoization and deportation had taken place; and the increased vigilance of the guards on the Rumanian border.

Guided Solely by Desire to Save

In short, Justice Agranat held, during the period of the holocaust, Kastner had been guided wholly and solely by his desire to save the maximum number of lives and thus fulfil his moral duty as the director of the Relief and Rescue Committee; he had chosen the line of negotiations with the Nazis as the most effective way in which to carry out this aim and this method stood up to the test of reasonability and logic in the light of the circumstances and the times; his conduct when he visited Cluj could be fully reconciled with the fact that he saw in the "German line" the only possible means of rescue and no casual connection could possibly be drawn between this conduct and the fact that the process of deportation and extermination went so smoothly. And, above all, nothing in his conduct could be interpreted as being collaboration with the Nazis or as paving the way to the destruction of Hungarian Jewry.

In the course of his analysis of Dr. Kastner's conduct and motives in the Cluj episode, Justice Agranat paid special attention to certain points of law in connection with two of Judge Halevi's conclusions.

The latter, he said, had held that Kastner, in his eagerness to chalk up his own achievements, even at the expense of the lives of most of Hungarian Jewry, had pushed Freudiger and the other Hungarian leaders aside — which conclusion he had reached on the basis of Freudiger's and Krause's evidence as to Kastner's character. But this evidence had been of a most general nature and in a case where a man's good name and reputation are at stake it would be dangerous indeed to give too much weight to a general opinion as to his character, the common law even holding such evidence to be completely inadmissible. But when, in addition, Judge Halevi had based his conclusion on only part of this general evidence, ignoring completely the fact that Freudiger had also described Kastner as being "high-minded and self-sacrificing," it was clear that it was unfounded.

Secondly, in dismissing Kastner's claim to have been responsible for the Austrian transport Judge Halevi had held that Kastner's version of this, as set down in his report, had been a "recent contrivance" inserted after the event, and had based this conclusion on the fact that no other witnesses had testified to his part in the affair and that he had told no one at the time of this achievement on his part. But there had in fact been other evidence — that contained in Freudiger's report written in 1944 immediately after the events had occurred. That Freudiger had quoted Kastner was not sufficient to disqualify his report, for the rule is that where a witness who has observed the facts has reported them to another witness, who made a record of them, then on the combined oaths of both witnesses this record is as admissible as if the observer himself had recorded it.

As the report was admissible and as it indicated that Kastner had told the story to Freudiger when it was natural for him to have spoken of it, the supposed fact of not speaking of it formerly — from which the recent contrivance had been inferred by Judge Halevi — was thus disposed of.

The Parachutists

Turning next to the question of the parachutists, Justice Agranat pointed out that the legislator would do as well to give his attention to the question of amending the procedure in the case of libel cases so as to require the person who relies on the plea of justification to set out, in advance, the grounds on which he bases this plea. The difficulties caused the prosecution by the absence of such a provision were well illustrated by the episode of the parachutists in the present case, the prosecution having failed to produce evidence on many relevant matters in the chief examination owing to their ignorance of what the defence's main line of attack would be.

After analysing the facts with regard to Hanna Senesh, Justice Agranat came to the conclusion that the worst that could be said of Dr. Kastner was that he had not exploited to the full all the possibilities of getting her release and that he had neglected her; but that was a far cry from finding that he had purposely prevented her release because of personal motives — a conclusion which had no basis in fact.

As to Palgi and Goldstein, it would have been logical, in view of the fact that Judge Halevi had found that Kastner had lied and that the rest of the evidence in connection with them had been unreliable, to have dismissed the episode as being too obscure to allow of any conclusions. As it was, on the basis of Palgi's and Hansi Brandt's evidence only — since Judge Halevi might have been correct in disbelieving Kastner — there was not sufficient proof to satisfy the court that Kastner had handed them over to the Gestapo as part of his efforts to placate the latter and as part of his general collaboration.

Turning next to the allegation that Kastner had aided Becher to escape due punishment, Justice Agranat held that he had indeed done so and in this the respondent had succeeded in proving the truth.

No Fair Comment

In conclusion, he dealt with the alternative plea of "fair comment," quoting some of the choice epithets which the respondent had used against Dr. Kastner and holding that rarely, if ever, had there been an instance when the published matter had so clearly and obviously indicated the malicious intent of the publisher. There was no "fair comment" there, he said, but merely malicious invective which was in no way consistent with the conception of the expression of opinion in good faith in the interest of the public.

(To be Continued).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 & 7.58 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 11.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. Lunchtime Music — Soloist: Gale Storm (Vocalist). 12.30 Woman's Corner. 12.45 Light Classical Music: Concerto for Two Flutes & Orchestra (Cimarosa); Marosszek Dances (Kodaly). 1.30 Messages to Immigrants. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 News Summaries in English, Swedish and Spanish. 5.05 "Perpetuum Mobile." 5.30 Youth Corner. 6.00 "We Present Tonight." 6.05 Popular Songs & Tunes. 6.30 "For Your Health." 6.40 Oriental Songs. 7.15 "At the Piano" — Max Preuss. 7.35 From the Sports Field. 8.00 Light Music. 8.20 "Pro & Con." 8.55 Bible Reading: Psalms, Chaps. 31 & 32. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Concert by I.P.O.—Conductor: Paul Kletzki — Symphony No.1 in C-minor op. 67 (Brahms). 10.30 Theatre Nights. 10.50 Jazz. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 469, 299.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.00 "We Present Tonight." 6.05 Music for Sunday. 6.40 Tunes by Charles Aznavour. 7.00 French 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Hebrew Lesson. 9.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 7.00 — 7.45 a.m. 2.15 — 3.15 and 7.30 — 9.45 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.30 News. 6.43 "Sunday Column" — Walter Eytan. 6.50 "We Live Here." 7.15 Yiddish.

Programme to the U.K.: 11.30 News. 11.43 "Sunday Column"—Walter Eytan. 11.50 "Land of the Bible." 12.15 "Understanding the Bible" by Rabbi B. Casper.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (48.4, 216, 235 & 235 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Sport. 7.30 Variety. 8.00 For Your Information. 8.15 "This Evening's Star." 8.25 Your Favourites. 9.00 News. 9.15 Weekly Announcements. 9.45 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.80, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Talk. International Commentary. Sports Round-Up.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
At 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: My Man Godfrey.
EDEN: L'Impero Del Sole.
OR GIL: The Monte Carlo Story.
ORION: The Searchers.
ORNA: Boy On A Dolphin.
RON: 5 Against The House.
SEMADAR: Land of The Pharaohs.
ZION HALL: The Delicate Delinquent.
TEL OR: Tradita.
EDISON: At Gunpoint.
STUDIO: The Seven Year Itch.

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: Esther Costello.
ARMON DAVID: Pyjama Game.
CHEN: Love in the Afternoon.
EDEN: Barsaat.
ESTHER: Lust For Life.
MAXIM: Les Sorcieres De Salem.
MIGDALOR: It's Great To Be Young.
MOGRABI: The Deep Blue Sea.
OPHIR: The Last Time I Saw Paris.
ORION: Sissi.
PEER: Wedding Party. Mats.: Anchors Aweigh.
SHDEROTH: Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison.
TAMAR: The Forty-First.
TCHELET: Ihr Leibhusar.
TEL AVIV: Of For A Man.
YARON: Fedra.
ZAMIR: Paris Canaille.
ZAFON: A King in New York.

HAIFA

GAL OR: Bonnes A Tuer. Mats.: Toughest Man In Arizona.
ORION: Man of A Thousand Faces Mats.: Seven Cities of Gold.
ATZMON: No Time For Flowers.
MORIAH: The Opposite Sex.
PEER: Hollywood Or Bust.
ARMON: The Forty-First.
EN DOR: The Story of Robin Hood.
ORLY: Anastasia.
AMPHITHEATRE: A Haifal of Rain.
ORAH: Scandale a Milano.
MAY: The Man Who Knew Too Much.

MATERNITY DRESSES
RUTH
HAIFA

4 HAIM ST. TEL. 6143

PICK UP
פיק-אפ
מכוניות לנהיגה עצמית
CARS FOR SELF DRIVE
TEL. 20410

For sale
LUXURY FLATS
Mt. Carmel
4½ rooms, large drawing room, central heating, 4 rooms, large drawing room, hall, garage, in two family house, 4 rooms, central location, ideal for physician. To let delicatessen shop; Apply to: "HAMERKAZ," 38 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. 68608.

Notices to the Public

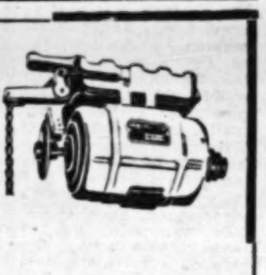
Customs and Excise Commissioner, Jerusalem

Tender No. 1/58

1. Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of 600 packs of "555" playing cards.
2. The cards may be seen at the Custom's Warehouse, Jerusalem Railway Station, until January 30, 1958, daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.
3. Bids for the purchase of goods should be submitted in sealed envelopes and on the official forms which can be obtained from the Customs official in charge of the warehouse or at Room No.34, the Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Nordiah Bldg., Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem.
4. All bids must be marked with the number of the tender and must include a bank draft, issued to the Customs Commissioner, Jerusalem, at the rate of 10 per cent of the value of the bid.
5. Bids should be placed in the Tender Box, Room No. 34, Nordiah Bldg.
6. The deadline for submitting bids is 12 noon, January 31, 1958.
7. Every bid submitted as above is binding on the bidder and the enclosed bank draft will guarantee the fulfilment of all the particulars and conditions of the bid. Failure to comply with the conditions of the bid will result in confiscation of the guarantee.
8. Successful bidders must remove all goods from the warehouse within 7 days from the date of acceptance of the bid.
9. Successful bidders will be required to affix customs and purchase-tax stamps on their purchases at their own expense.
10. Bids may be submitted by persons who trade in the above goods.
11. The Customs Commissioner is not bound to accept the highest or any bid offered.

Y. FRANKEL,
Customs and Excise Commissioner,
Jerusalem.

GREGG
SHORTHAND CENTRE
English Shorthand Courses — Morning, afternoon and evening classes for beginners and advanced students.
Registration: Mrs. Mangel, 124 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv (Tel. 26578) or Merkaz Morim Musmakhim, 12 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv (Tel. 5061).

SPECIAL SERVICE
for
Household—workshops and Industry —
SEWING MACHINES-
MOTORS
and
CLOTH CUTTING-MACHINES

• ORIGINAL KNIVES
• SPARE PARTS
• CARBONS etc.
for:
"Maimin" / "Sew-Tric"
"Hoover" / "Singer"
"Hillman" / "Gutris"
"MARDRIVE"
"G. E." / "Delco" etc.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS AND REWINDINGS CARRIED OUT BY FIRST-CLASS SPECIALISTS AND FULLY GUARANTEED.
Israel Sewing Machines Co.
22, Rehov Yehuda Halevi, TEL AVIV. Tel. 66991.

Z.O.A. HOUSE
Under the auspices of the House and of the Israel-America Friendship League,
Mr. Robert A. Fredrickson
(U.S.A.)
will speak on
"The American Civil War and its Literature"
Today, Sunday, January 19, 1958, at 8.30 p.m.

Z.O.A. HOUSE
Thursday, January 23, 1958
at 8.30 p.m.
Song Recital
Gerald Cassen
(South Africa)
Bass-Baritone
At the piano: MICHAEL TAUBE
Tickets at Z.O.A. House,
Schlesinger & Springer and Rococo.

Exchange of Students
We hold a limited number of administrative jobs in industrial enterprises in Paris for the summer vacation, for students who can provide similar jobs in Israel.
For particulars please apply to:
PALEX TOURS LTD.
Tel Aviv — 4 Rehov Mikveh Israel
Haifa — 39 Derech Haatzmaut

Large industrial enterprise in Haifa
Requires
Secretary Typist
to management
Candidates with thorough knowledge of English and Hebrew are requested to apply in writing, giving particulars of education and experience, to: No. 1501, P.O.B. 4868, HAIFA.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays Wednesdays Fridays.
Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices
JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hanavatzelet
TEL AVIV: 52 Nahlat Binyamin
15 Rehov Frishman (Barth Sweet Shop)
NATANYA: A. Pompan, Rehov Herzl
HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street; Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl, Dr. Fiegel's Bookshop, 28 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanear, 51 Rehov Bialik
GIVAT RAMBAM: "Segalit" Perfumery, 28 Rehov Rambam.
Advertisements also accepted through all recognised agencies

Dwellings-Premises

WANTED small furnished flat, three months. Offers to: No. 112, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO RENT or to let furnished flats — Romas, 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.

TO TOURISTS: to let elegant rooms, separate entrance, excellent service; opposite Dan Hotel. Telephone 23438, Tel Aviv.

WANTED by legation furnished and unfurnished flats and villas. Please phone: 3441, Tel Aviv.

Purchase-Sale

PELZMAN Dresses — lowest prices — fashionable models of coats, costumes, dresses, skirts, blouses, dusters, dressing gowns up to size 50, expertly fitted 18 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv.

UNCOMMONLY favourable bargain-sale of modern and antique furniture at Ambor's, 122 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE Coldspot refrigerator, in good condition. Apply to: Hesse, Shikun Mahal 198, Hadar Joseph, Tel Aviv.

WANTED first-class washing machine and first-class refrigerator from private owner only, P.O.B. 2880, Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

AMERICAN, excellent English typist, knowledge of Hebrew, seeks position, morning hours. Apply: No. 100, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

HOUSEKEEPER cook, experienced with children; live in; speaks English; seeks position. Apply: No. 1854, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

GOVERNESS seeks position with children, speaks fluently French, English, German; prefers live in. Apply to: No. 1861, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

CLERK, typist (female) excellent knowledge of English, German, French, Rumanian, Hungarian; working knowledge of Hebrew; seeks full or part time job. Apply to: Weissenberg, 6 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv.

Miscellaneous

GIFT parcels: oranges, grapefruit, chocolate, foodstuffs, etc., first class export quality. Tel Aviv: "Transorient," 2 Rehov Har Sinai, 53 Rehov Nahalat Binyamin, Tel. 66979. Haifa: "Transorient," 35 Rehov Hanamal, 12 Rehov Bialik. Jerusalem: Photo Elisser, opposite Egged.

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair with variable amounts of high clouds.
OUTLOOK: Slight rise in temperature.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	79	5	11	13
Tiberias	76	10	16	19
Haifa Port	80	12	18	20
Natanya	—	10	19	20
Tel Aviv Kirya	—	—	—	—
Tel Aviv Port	60	10	17	19
Lydda Airport	59	6	19	21
Jerusalem	61	6	12	16
Beersheba	48	5	18	20
Sdom	—	—	—	—
Eilat	36	9	21	23

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Yosef Bulov, to produce and appear in a Yiddish version of the play "Death of a Salesman" with a local cast, (by El Al).

Mr. Frank Beswick, British Labour M.P. for a two-week visit as guest of the Government, (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

The Copenhagen football team, after a series of games, (by Cyprus Airways).

THE SETTLEMENTS of Mivtahim and Yesha, near the southern end of the Gaza Strip, have been linked to the country-wide electric grid. The neighbouring settlement of Amioz will be connected at the end of next week.

* * *

FOR BREAKING into a pharmacy and stealing narcotics, Yisrael Madar, of Tel Aviv, was on Friday sentenced to six months' imprisonment by District Court Judge Y. Rave.

* * *

A PROGRAMME of Christmas carols in Armenian will be broadcast over Kol Yisrael's Second Programme this evening at 6.40. The carols will be sung by Mr. Yervant Boyadjian of the Armenian Convent in Jaffa.

* * *

20 BARRELS of machine oil valued at IL3,000 have been stolen from the Heletz oil drilling camp. Four watchmen have been detained on suspicion.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY

The Struggle for Independence

January 19, 1948

The 35 Haganah soldiers who fell three days ago fighting against overwhelming odds in a battle with Arab gangs in the Hebron Hills were buried at Kfar Etzion, the settlement they were on their way to relieve when they were surrounded.

*

Two Arab villages near Haifa which had been used as bases for Arab gangs were attacked by Haganah detachments last night in retaliation for the ambush of six Jewish settlers near Mishmar Hayam a week ago.

Engineers to Review Protest Strike Demand

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Engineers Union Council has been convened for Monday, at the request of the "Ot" faction, which holds 10 of the 28 Council seats, in order to discuss the decision of the Union Secretary to call national protest meetings next Wednesday. This decision, pushed through by the "Lakidum" (Mapam-led) majority, would mean in effect a one-day strike.

The decision has aroused anger in Histadrut Executive circles. The Union Secretariat is to meet with the Histadrut Central Council tomorrow to press the majority claims, which include a wage rise for 1958.

Yugoslav Minister Talks to Immigrants

HAIFA, Saturday. — "Despite the differences of opinion on political matters between Yugoslavia and Israel in the past, there is no doubt that the traditional friendship between our two peoples will prevail and will even increase," the Yugoslav Minister Mr. Dragoje Djuric, declared last night at the opening of the convention of Yugoslav immigrants in Israel.

Some 150 delegates and visitors attended the opening. They discussed the settlement of the 9,000 immigrants from their home country and decided to strengthen contacts with Yugoslav Jewry.

A 60-man council, headed by Mr. Zvi Roten, was chosen.

Hurt Attending USSR Game, Sues I.F.A.

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A civil claim for IL4,800 in damages was lodged against the Israel Football Association, and its insurance company, the National Insurance Office, in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

The suit was brought by Yisrael Cna'ani, 56, from Holon, who claimed that he was hospitalized from injuries suffered while attending the Israel-U.S.S.R. International match in the summer of 1956 when he was thrown down and trampled upon by the crowd. He charged the I.F.A. with negligence in having sold more tickets than the Ramat Gan Stadium could safely accommodate. *(Itim)*

We extend our heartfelt condolences
to Mr. K. Kiesler
on the passing away of your
MOTHER ז"ל
The Shilumim Corporation

Labour Leaders Debate Neutrality

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — "Israel can be neutral only if two conditions exist, that she is able to defend her neutrality and that her neutrality is recognised by the world —and neither of these conditions is under our control," Dr. Giora Josephthal, Mapai Secretary, declared last night. He was speaking at a Mapai-Ahdut Ha'avoda-Mapam symposium on "Israel between the World Blocs" at the Medura Club.

Dr. Josephthal, in reply to a question, said that he supported the opening of diplomatic relations with Germany. He said that Israel's chief security preoccupation —ensuring a balance of arms with the Arab states—depended on her relations with the West. "Only those countries which have no interests in the Arab states can help us with arms today," he declared.

Mr. Yigal Alon, of the Ahdut Ha'avoda Secretariat, contended that aid to Israel was not dependent on her integration in any world bloc. He said that Israel was not accepted by NATO, not only because of opposition by Iraq and Turkey, but chiefly because the U.S. did not want it.

Mr. Alon asserted that circles in Germany wished to use relations with Israel as a means of rehabilitating the German Army. "Germany is now the focal point in the cold war, and we should not give Russia grounds for animosity by playing up to West Germany," he added.

Mr. N. Peled, Mapam Political Secretary, advocated a position of neutrality, saying that such a policy could create conditions for a change in Russia's attitude to this country, and would foster Israel's integration in Asia.

Subsidy for Vegetable Transport to Sdom

Transport of vegetables to Jerusalem is to be subsidized by the Government in view of the present shortage in the Capital, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced on Friday. The Ministry added that the price of fruit and vegetables would continue to be controlled and that most items would continue to be heavily subsidized this month. Subsidies will now probably be granted for longer periods.

Feldenkrais on How To Be A New Man

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — An audience of over 400, including the Prime Minister, last night heard Mr. Moshe Feldenkrais lecture on "Standing on your Feet," at the new Yahdav Club of Mapai. Mr. Feldenkrais recently achieved fame as the Prime Minister's instructor in headstanding exercises.

Mr. Feldenkrais told his listeners, who included Mapai leaders, medical men and scientists, that his teachings concentrated on making a person aware of the natural functions, such as breathing and walking, that most men take for granted and perform automatically. He claimed that by doing so people could change harmful habits and even their personality.

He pointed out that the great men in history were those who doubted and reexamined the many things that were taken for granted and accepted as true by humanity at large.

SMUGGLED GOODS FOUND IN S.S. ZION

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — Another smuggling attempt by seamen was foiled early yesterday morning when customs police discovered a parcel of costume jewellery hidden aboard the s.s. Zion. The ship arrived from the U.S. on Thursday.

The contraband was concealed behind the wall panels in one of the ship's companionways. No arrests have yet been made.

The customs authorities also intercepted about 300 sets of orlon sweaters and jackets which various crew members had brought with them. They had declared the goods but they were found to be in excess of the amount each seaman is permitted to bring in. The items were put in the ship's bonded stores, and the owners will be able to bring them into the country legally from April 1, when they get their new quota.

Meanwhile, various measures have been adopted to make smuggling by seamen more difficult. In future, each man will be permitted to bring no more than 30 kg. of goods with him from any trip. In addition, all such imports will have to be kept in a central store in the ship under the captain's supervision.

Heretofore, each man kept his goods in his own cabin.

JERUSALEM BOY KILLED BY TAXI

Five-year-old Yom-Tov Istong, of the Mercaz Mishari quarter of Jerusalem, was killed instantly yesterday, when he was run over in King George Avenue by a taxi driven by Ya'acov Bahar. Bahar was detained for questioning.

Con Men Take Slice Of IL10,000 Prize

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — Police are looking for two men who allegedly talked a winner of last week's Popular Loan lottery into giving them IL2,000, out of the IL10,000 prize which they brought him.

Mr. Avraham Goldberg, of the Ein Hayam district, informed the police yesterday that on Thursday evening two men who represented themselves as agents of the Globus Lottery Ticket Distribution Company of Tel Aviv had called on him. To his surprise, (he had not yet checked his ticket) they told him that he had won the IL10,000 prize in the Popular Loan lottery. They handed him a cheque for IL5,000 drawn on the Globus Company and another IL5,000 in cash, from which they deducted IL2,000, claiming it to be the customary 20 per cent commission due to the agents.

Mr. Goldberg, who happened to be hard-pressed for cash, was completely stupefied by his luck and made no objection. The two men allegedly left him a receipt for IL400.

Shortly afterwards, Goldberg called on his brother-in-law to pay back a loan which he had taken recently. Under his brother-in-law's questioning Goldberg realized that he had been swindled and informed the police.

Nathan Louvish Dies, Aged 78

The death occurred in Jerusalem yesterday of Nathan Louvish, following a short illness. He was 78.

Born in the Ukraine, he went to Britain in 1912, where he was active in public affairs, particularly in Hebrew cultural circles. He ran a printing business in Glasgow.

Mr. Louvish came to Israel in 1950 and worked at *The Jerusalem Post* Press until last summer.

He leaves a son, a daughter and six grandchildren.

Tcherikover Buried On Har Hamenuhot

Prof. Avigdor Tcherikover, Professor of Ancient History at the Hebrew University, who died on Thursday at the age of 64, was buried on Friday on Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem. The funeral cortege, which left from the Ziv Hospital, included Cabinet Ministers, members of the Jewish Agency Executive and members of the faculty and students of the Hebrew University.

A eulogy was delivered by Prof. A. Frankel. *(Itim)*

Hapoel to Expand Among Immigrants

The sixth National Convention of Hapoel, the Histadrut sport organization, opened on Friday evening with an address by President Ben-Zvi who lauded the organization for meeting in Jerusalem.

Mr. Ben-Zvi reminisced on the antecedents of Hapoel, reminding the delegates that the country's first sports organization, Shimshon, was organized in Jerusalem in 1909.

The convention of 275 delegates, representing over 50,000 members in 480 branches convened over the weekend in the Hapoel gymnasium in the Jerusalem Histadrut Headquarters. The sessions dealt with the further expansion of the organization and the extension of its activities mainly to the immigrant centres.

All speakers stressed the outstanding role that sport in general and Hapoel in particular could play in knitting the country's newcomers and veterans into a unified and healthy nation.

In yesterday's concluding session the convention adopted resolutions expressing its appreciation of the aid the organization had continually received from the Histadrut central bodies, and calling for the doubling of Hapoel's membership by the next convention in 1961.

The convention was also greeted by Mayor Gershon Agron, the Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitreet, Dr. D. Joseph, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Z. Herring of the Histadrut Executive, and Mr. M. Baram, Chairman of the Jerusalem Labour Council.

Timber Store Gutted On T.A.-Jaffa Border

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Firemen late tonight gained control over a blaze which broke out early in the evening in a timber store in the Mercaz Velovelski section on the Tel Aviv-Jaffa border.

The fire destroyed the store and two small carpentry shops. The fire brigade hoped to be able to extinguish it completely by the morning.

T.A. Maccabi Retain Lead; Exciting Game in Petah Tikva

Jerusalem Post Staff

Tel Aviv Maccabi beat Natanya Maccabi 3:1 (1:0) in a poor game on the Jaffa ground yesterday to retain the National League leadership.

Petah Tikva fans, however, were rewarded with an exciting match when the local Hapoel side beat fellow townsmen Maccabi 3:2 to retain second spot in the League. Half-time score was 2:1.)

Hapoel played a much surer game than their opponents, especially in the forward line. Rafadi scored the first goal for Hapoel in the 23rd minute, with the second put by the Maccabi defence into their own goal. Carmeli (outside right) scored for the losing team.

In the second half Stelmach (inside left) added to Hapoel's score and Ahara Noff landed the second Maccabi goal from a free-kick in the 68th minute.

Tel Aviv Hapoel trounced the local Betar team 4:1, on the Jaffa ground, before 8,000 spectators. Hapoel were in the lead from the beginning of a snappy game. After Betar scored first in the 13th minute, the initiative returned to Hapoel, whose goals were put in by Feinmann, Tiach, Yehudaioff and Rosenbaum.

Jerusalem Hapoel lost 1:0 at home to Ramat Gan Hapoel after a goalless first half, thus losing two precious points and dropping from fourth to 5th place.

Jerusalem Hapoel were the much better side at the start of the match and did most of the attacking.

In the second half the visitors showed a better organized game while the Jerusalemites displayed little initiative. The only goal of the game was scored in the 73rd minute by Haroznik.

Jaffa Maccabi beat Haifa Hapoel 2:0, in a mediocre game at the Haifa City Stadium. Both goals were scored by centre-forward Bochus in the last seven minutes.

Yesterday's highest score was achieved by Haifa Maccabi who displayed top form in defeating Kfar Saba Hapoel 5:0 at Kfar Saba.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Games	Points
Tel Aviv Maccabi	5	9
Petah Tikva Hapoel	5	8
Ramat Gan Hap.	5	7
Haifa Hapoel	5	6
Jerusalem Hap.	6	6
Jaffa Maccabi	6	6
Haifa Maccabi	5	5
Tel Aviv Hap.	5	5
Natanya Maccabi	5	5
Tel Aviv Betar	5	3
Petah Tikva Mac.	5	1
Kfar Saba Hap.	5	1

FIRST DIVISION

Tel Aviv Shimshon 1, Mahane Yehuda Hap. 0; T.A. Ben Yehuda 2, Sha'arayim Maccabi 1; Jerusalem Betar 2, Rehovot Maccabi 1; Kiryat Haim Hapoel 4, Afula Hap. 1; Tel Aviv Hakoah 3, Hadera Hap. 2; Hadera Mac. 4, Rehovot Hap. 1.

RESERVE LEAGUE

Haifa Hapoel 4, Jaffa Maccabi 1.

Relatives Sought

Benyamin Ben Yisrael Eliahu (originally of Grigorovka, Russia) would like to contact any of the two groups of his relatives—Cherkinski and Tridon, who left Grigorovka, in the Province of Chernigov, Russia, for Israel in 1912. Any person having information concerning the whereabouts of the above-mentioned families is requested to write to: Ben Black, 4429 10th Avenue, Los Angeles 43, California, U.S.A.

Monique Ruty
the PARIS "FOLIES BERGERE" SINGING STAR
and a large international programme
NIGHTLY
at the
CASINO Bar Cabaret
Tel Aviv,
63 Rehov Hayarkon
For table reservations:
Phone 23574

THE HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Schedule of Concerts

Subscription Concert No. 4 — "Gallil" Hall, Nahariya, January 20 at 8.30 p.m.
Concert for the Palestine Electric Corporation's Workers — "Beltenu", Haifa, January 22 at 8 p.m.
Subscription Concert No. 2 — "Hof" Hall, Hadera, January 23, at 8 p.m.
Festive Concert — "Yehi Am" Hall, Acre, January 30, at 8.30 p.m.
Subscription Concert No. 4 — "Orah" Hall, Haifa, January 29, at 9.15 p.m. Conducted by Gael Bertini; Soloist: Uzi Wiesel (Cello).
Youth Concert No. 3—"Orah" Hall, Haifa, January 29 at 4.45 p.m.
A number of tickets is still available at the Orchestra's Office: 15 Rehov Abad Ha'am, Haifa.

Radio Sussmann
YOUR SPECIALIST
at 17 Rehov Arlosoroff, Haifa. Tel. 1045.

Keep this date open!
MARCH 8
When Z.O.A. House will hold its
Grand Purim Ball
Masks & Fancy Dress
All proceeds to the cultural fund.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
The public is kindly asked to note the
CONCERT SCHEDULE
for the week January 19-25

Subscription Concert No. 6
Conductor:
CHARLES MUNCH
TEL AVIV
TONIGHT, January 19
Series "A"

Farewell Concert
CHARLES MUNCH
TEL AVIV
MONDAY, January 20,
Mann Auditorium at 8.30 p.m.
Works by Handel, Debussy, Berlioz (Symphonie Fantastique).
TICKETS at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman), daily 11—2, 4—6.

Special Concert
CHARLES MUNCH
HAIFA
WEDNESDAY, January 22
Armon Theatre, 9 p.m.
Works by Schumann, Barber, Debussy, Roussel
TICKETS at Ginsburg-Tuval, 25 Rehov Herzl.
Usual reduction to subscribers.

Subscription Concert No. 5
Conductor:
CHARLES MUNCH
JERUSALEM
THURSDAY, January 23
Edison Hall, 9 p.m.

Subscribers should please note the dates of

Special Subscription Concert No. 6
Conductor:
SERGIU CELIBIDACHE
TEL AVIV
Tuesday, February 11

Subscription Concert No. 7
Conductor:
SERGIU CELIBIDACHE
Soloist:
FRANK PELEG
(Harpsichord)
alternating with
YONA ETTLINGER
(Clarinet)
TEL AVIV
Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.
Thursday, 30.1 — Series "A"
Sunday, 2.2 — Series "B" Workers
Sunday, 9.2 — Series "B"
Saturday, 15.2 — Series "A"
HAIFA
Armon Theatre, 9 p.m.

Subscription Concert No. 5
Wednesday, 5.2 — Series "A"
Thursday, 6.2 — Series "B"
Wednesday, 12.2—Series "B"
JERUSALEM
Edison Hall, 9 p.m.

Subscription Concert No. 6
Thursday, 13.2
CUT OUT AND KEEP!

Greenwald Trial

(Continued from Page One)

ration," a man who endangered his life to save others.

Justice Cheshin warned that the evidence of those who had faced the gas chambers, who had seen their families killed, was distorted by their horrible experiences.

The Lower Court had accepted evidence which was *bona fide*. But it had also accepted evidence which was only 50 per cent acceptable, 33 per cent, 25 per cent and even evidence which should have been rejected outright. All this might be suitable material for a Public Inquiry Committee, but not for a court.

For example, Dr. Halevi had said that Dr. Kastner not only collaborated but also that he had "actively hindered" the rescue efforts of others. This conclusion is based on hearsay evidence, Justice Cheshin charged.

The Lower Court had allowed evidence that had no direct bearing on the legal aspects of the libel case before it. This evidence would be good material for an historian but not a court.

"My impression is that both sides viewed the court as an arena... to expound serious political and social questions which constitute the focal points of public arguments. It is no wonder, therefore, that due to the myriads of trees, they did not see the forest."

The Deputy President said that Dr. Halevi's separation of the libel case into "collaboration" and "preparing the ground for the mass murder of Hungarian Jewry" was an artificial division. Collaboration could not be carried out in "a vacuum"—it had to be against someone.

He pointed out that collaboration had several meanings. To mine coal for the Nazis at gun point was helping them, and therefore collaboration to a certain degree. In this sense, Jews also "collaborated" with the Germans when they were gassed to death, for they furthered the Nazis' ends. Real collaboration, on the other hand, meant helping willingly and knowingly.

Justice Cheshin said that Dr. Halevi's argument was built on five logically linked points. If one fell, the chain was broken.

1) The Germans wanted to uproot all European Jewry;

2) To do this easily, without fear of trouble, they had to allay the suspicions of the Jewish community of their impending fate;

3) This feeling of complacency could best be achieved by collaborators who had the trust of the victims. These collaborators were paid with their lives;

4) Dr. Kastner knew the Nazi plot and on May 2, 1944 came to an agreement with the Nazi Krummey, to help if Krummey would spare the "notables;"

5) True to his agreement, Dr. Kastner hid from the majority their horrendous fate and thus prepared the ground for their passive destruction.

No Evidence of Agreement

Dr. Halevi decided that Dr. Kastner had "sold his soul to the devil" by not warning the majority. Justice Cheshin said. "But," he went on, "I have not yet found one shred of evidence that Dr. Kastner bound himself to silence. If he did not open his mouth, perhaps it was because he saw no benefit from issuing a warning; perhaps he thought his silence would bring salvation from another quarter; perhaps his silence was a result of despair. "Not one person testified that Dr. Kastner asked him, or tried to influence him, to board the deportation train or to enter the gas chambers without protest and revolt. Has anyone testified that Dr. Kastner asked him to trust him (Dr. Kastner) blindly?"

Dr. Halevi based his murderous phrase "sold his soul to the devil" on four points:

1) Cluj Jewry boarded the deportation trains for Auschwitz without knowing of their fate;

2) If they had known, they would have revolted;

3) Dr. Kastner knew they were doomed;

4) Dr. Kastner's duty as a leader was to warn them.

Justice Cheshin did not ignore the fact that many Cluj Jews had testified that they had not known of Auschwitz and boarded the trains peaceably. But that they had known had been testified to by others, Cluj Jewry, however, had refused to believe!

Moshe Alpen, of the Pioneer Headquarters, had testified: "They did not believe until the very last moment that they would be deported, and if they did believe, they did not think it would be to Auschwitz. They did not believe their town would be touched, and if they believed they were going to Auschwitz, they did not believe it was to their death."

Chose Not to Believe

The Justice continued: "Despite the nearness of the danger, each person chose to deceive himself, believing that he would not be harmed, that the Angel of Death would pass him by that he would be saved."

"Even if Dr. Kastner knew the bitter truth of total deportation when he visited Cluj, and even if he did not tell Cluj Jewry... this does not mean that he acted this way because of his (alleged) agreement with the Nazis. He did not tell them of the danger because he did not think it would do any good, and because he believed that they might commit acts, after hearing the news, which would do more harm than good."

Dr. Kastner wrote: "They surrendered to their fate. The generation of heroes had not yet risen. Parents did not want to leave their children; children their parents."

Mr. Moshe Schweiger, describing Hungarian Jewry, wrote: "This was a community, large in numbers, but without spirit, without a Jewish consciousness."

Turning to the matter of escape, Justice Cheshin said that today "in the Olympian quiet of a court in Israel, witnesses can appear and say that if they had known they would have escaped. But then, in those days, they talked differently. Those who could escape did so before the transports arrived... and those who did not, were nailed to the spot without a chance of escape."

Perhaps Dr. Kastner erred in not stirring them to revolt. Perhaps he did not properly evaluate their hidden qualities... perhaps had he aroused them, they might have fought. Thousands, maybe tens of thousands, might have been saved.

But by not doing this, he showed the world that he lacked the qualities of a great leader. But this is a far cry from the terrible conclusion that he helped to kill Jews, that he betrayed a community of Jews, that he handed over his brethren to the executioner.

If he chose to be quiet in Cluj, this does not imply that he collaborated, "for everything points to the fact that his efforts were directed at saving persons on the largest possible scale."

He went on to say that a great mistake had been made during the trial: the legal and moral aspects had been confused. Greenwald should have been made to prove the truth of his accusations, or else face the consequences.

Greenwald not only accused him of collaboration, looting and betrayal, but also passed sentence on Dr. Kastner.

For Greenwald opened his libel by saying:

"My friends, members of the Mizrahi from Hungary. The stench of a corpse assails my nostrils. This will be the best of the best of funerals. Dr. Rudolph Kastner must be liquidated!"

It can be said in his defence that he was a great leader, a brilliant statesman, a faithful servant of his people. It is also possible that he was an average leader, or even that he was less than this. Undoubtedly he made many tactical blunders...

His critics say he was a bad leader. He did not fulfil his duties properly. In some respects, he was a bad leader. He made innumerable mistakes. Perhaps others would have acted differently. But does this prove that he was a criminal, a murderer, that he helped the Nazis?

Dr. Halevi's conclusions about Dr. Kastner are not borne out by the facts, and this is Dr. Halevi's mistake: He did not confine himself to legal matters, but entered the realm of Dr. Kastner's public life in order to judge him.

Justice Cheshin continued that Mr. Tamir believed that Dr. Kastner should have started a revolt, like that of the Warsaw Ghetto. But this was only one way of looking at things. Israel's bloody history contains many such heroes.

Mr. Tamir asks that we judge Dr. Kastner by these idealistic standards. But Mr. Tamir forgets that the opposite of a great leader is not necessarily a "traitor" and a man who "sold his soul to the devil." There are many intermediary steps: an average leader, an unsuccessful leader, a bad leader. And there are even leaders of doubtful ethical behaviour. No law defines the standards of a leader, or imposes punishment.

"In my opinion, if we say Dr. Kastner collaborated with the Nazis since he did not warn Cluj, then we must also put on trial Danzig Hermann, Mrs. Hansi Brandt, Revesz, Dr. Marton—even Mr. Philip Freudiger—and many other leaders who also did not issue a warning.

"If the learned judge (Dr. Halevi) was correct in ruling that Dr. Kastner would have been condemned to death under the Law of Punishing Nazis and their Collaborators — 1950, I refuse to believe that a judge in Israel would pass this death sentence on Dr. Kastner on the basis of evidence submitted during this trial."

Justice Cheshin accepted Dr. Halevi's conclusion that Dr. Kastner had testified to save Becher, a war criminal. For Becher only helped to save Jews in the twilight of the Third Reich. This in no way compensates for his earlier crimes.

Why Dr. Kastner did this remains an unsolved mystery.

Justice Goitein

After discussing the legal aspects of libel, Justice Goitein noted that much depended on the personal impressions made on each investigator by the facts confronting him. Otherwise it would be impossible to explain how Dr. Halevi saw Dr. Kastner as a man who "sold his soul to the devil" while Justice Agranat saw him as a man doing his utmost to save Jews.

The history of our people, and of other peoples, shows quite plainly that there is no permanent answer to questions whose solution demanded more of an evaluative than a factual approach. "The truth of yesterday is liable to be tomorrow's lie, and it is not rare that this lie will again become the truth," he declared.

TAPE RECORDERS
SALES & SERVICE
Radio Laboratory
PICARD & PICK
Tel. 27510 180 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv.

ZIM
ISRAEL NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.
Mediterranean Line
Next Sailings:
February 6, 1958
s.s. "ALIYA"
HAIFA — LIMASSOL
GENOA — MARSEILLES
February 20, 1958
s.s. "ALIYA"
HAIFA — LIMASSOL
NAPLES — MARSEILLES
For particulars please apply to your TRAVEL AGENT or to the General Agents:
SHOHAM MARITIME SERVICES LTD.
HAIFA TEL-AVIV JERUSALEM
TEL. 66551 TEL. 67887 TEL. 5478

THE
Golden Gate
QUARTET
are leaving Israel
2 Farewell Performances
The last in Tel Aviv at Popular Prices
TEL AVIV, OHEL SHEM
Tomorrow, January 20 at 8.45 p.m. and Wednesday, January 22,
Youth Performances at 4 p.m. and at 8.45 p.m.
KFAR SABA—"AMAL"
Tonight, at 8.30 p.m.
HERZLIYA, "TIFERETH"
Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets:
Tel Aviv: Kanaf and Rococo
Impresario: GIORA GODIK

VENEZIA ADRIATICA

S. S. ENOTRIA
Arriving in Haifa at 6 a.m. on January 21, 1958, leaving the same day at 11 p.m. for Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.

S. S. Messapia
Arriving in Haifa at 6 a.m. on January 28, 1958 leaving the same day at 11 p.m. for Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste.

We accept bookings for passengers and cargoes to America — Australia — India — South Africa, etc. with trans-shipment at Genoa or Trieste on the vessels of the
ITALIA & LLOYD TRIESTINO LINES
For further particulars please apply to your travel agent or to:
Adriatica S.P.A.N.
HAIFA: 104 Ha'atzmaut Rd., Tel. 62177-8-9, P.O.B. 1520
TEL AVIV: 6 Rehov Hess, Tel. 67534/9, P.O.B. 4325
JERUSALEM: King David Hotel Annex. Tel. 4501, P.O.B. 680

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM, 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet P.O.Box 81, Tel. 4282 (4 lines)

TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin P.O.B. 1130, Tel. 4281/2

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 68, Tel. 4594 (3 lines)

Annual Subscription:
Local IL48.500
Abroad IL60.–

Sunday, January 19, 1958
21 Tevet, 5718. 19 Jmad Tani, 1377

RATHER more than five years after he branded Dr. Israel Kastner as a collaborator of the Nazis in the mass murder of the Hungarian Jews, Malkiel Greenwald was on Friday found guilty of libel and ordered to pay IL500 as the cost of the trial in addition to a suspended prison sentence. As a consequence of this libel, and of the high feeling engendered in 1954 by the efforts of the defence to prove its truth, Dr. Kastner was murdered last year and three men directly responsible for the killing have received life sentences for their crime.

KASTNER VERDICT

Five Supreme Court judges heard the appeal against the findings of the District Court that Greenwald was not guilty on three of the counts because he had proved the truth of his contentions, and one of their shrewdest observations was that extreme confusion of the heart and mind had been caused by the mere accusation that a Jew had knowingly helped the Nazis to exterminate hundreds of thousands of his fellows. The heat engendered by this libel, pleaded in court by the defence at great length and with a maximum of drama, has not altogether subsided. It is all the more fortunate that the Supreme Court's findings should have been so admirably clear and cool. "Collaboration," four judges hold, while not a term in criminal law, must be taken to include intent to aid the enemy's purpose and for this, they found, not a shred of evidence had been produced against Kastner. On the contrary, he had actively pursued the German proposals that they would spare the Hungarian Jews in return for large sums of money and goods, a scheme that at the time might well have seemed "reasonable and logical" and was so considered by others. True that the Germans probably never intended to fulfil the bargain and in any case the Allies refused the money, for fear of strengthening the German war machine. The proper reading of this sequence of events, however, is that Kastner failed in his efforts to save the Jews, and not that he sacrificed them willingly; failed to become one of the heroes of Jewish history, and not that he was the most monstrous figure ever to have been brought forth by it, as Greenwald in effect claimed.

One of the Supreme Court Judges also observed that in holding Kastner guilty for the decision he made in Budapest, the District Court Judge had been "wise after the event." Dr. Kastner has been dead now for a year as the climax in the chain of events set off by Greenwald's malicious and hysterical publications. There is an opportunity here for everyone to be wise after the event, and to realize anew the power for evil as well as good of the spoken and printed word. We have by no means come to the end of malicious and hysterical publications, for political ends, and Greenwald's continued distribution of stencilled sheets soiled with the abuse they carry is not the only printed matter to fall into this category.

The answer is not restrictions on the press, but more easily and rapidly invoked laws of libel, and, perhaps, such exemplary punishment for the destroying of a man's reputation as has on occasion been meted out in England. The pressure of party politics in Israel, ably assisted by some elements only aspiring to party politics, has long since passed the dividing line between the suppression of unpleasant truths to the fabrication of untruths, and the tragic developments of the Kastner case that has now reached its conclusion should serve the nation as a warning of the danger of playing upon the public emotions.

Society's Rescue Service

CHANGING PATTERN OF YOUTH ALIYA

By GERDA LUFT

Background and future: The family of a Youth Aliya ward. At right, instruction at a Day Centre.

THE original pattern of Youth Aliya care was evolved around children over elementary school age who immigrated before their parents, and for years the parents did not enter the Youth Aliya orbit at all. Israel children whom the organization took out of city slums to give them a chance to work and study in farm settlements were also separated from their families. The past few years, however, have resulted in the development of new methods with the children remaining at home and Youth Aliya keeping a watchful eye on the families.

One of these tools is the day centre, set up because immigrant absorption has been a lenghtier and more complex process than had originally been supposed — and proving that Youth Aliya was alive to the problem and knew how to draw consequences from observation and social research.

We had neglected and badly educated children in our slums long before mass immigration began. Social workers considered them the result of an economically depressed environment, but sociological research showed that the slums housed not only the poor but also those who had difficulty in adjusting themselves to a Western way of life and work. Educators and researchers then began to wonder whether part at least of the pedagogical neglect was not due to the difficulties involved in cultural adjustment, as experience had shown in immigration centres outside Israel.

Generation of the Desert

It became clear that the problems of the children could not be separated from those of their families. It was not only that the child who was taken out of his home missed his parents, brothers, sisters and family environment to the point of handicapping the pedagogical achievements of the Youth Aliya group. It was the fact that unless the parents were helped to adjust themselves to the new environment with its severe demands, the children would suffer stresses too, not to speak of the results of surveys about the implementation of the compulsory education law, which showed that many children either left school at a very early age or did not profit enough from their studies, so that they entered working life without the minimal preparation for it.

It had been assumed hitherto that the first-generation immigrants would have to remain a "generation of the desert" that could not accomplish the difficult feat of transition for itself, and that this opportunity would be reserved for the children. Now the suspicion grew that the generation of the desert might not be confined to the parents.

These were the considerations that prompted Youth Aliya to open up day centres in immigrant areas. Their main feature is that they offer not only facilities for further study — sometimes a belated opportunity to learn reading, writing and arithmetic — but employment for pay as well. One of the main difficulties of the neglected adolescents in slums and *ma'barot* is their inability to secure a steady day's work and their parents' reluctance to allow them time for the further training that might give them a minimum of skill — a reluctance born of inadequate understanding, but also very often of dire necessity, as many parents are unable to work and have to rely on the children for keeping body and soul together.

Contact with Families

As early as some years ago, in his researches of Kfar Shalem, the old Salameh quarter near Tel Aviv, Nadad pointed out that the creation of adequate employment opportunities on the spot, such as a local industrial plant, was a prerequisite of any change for the better. At the Beit Dagon day centre, where Youth Aliya takes in hundreds of children every day, they are employed for a small wage at the experimental station of the Ministry of Agriculture, where they learn to work as farmhands and look after the machinery. In other places, near immigrant villages, the children are shown how to work on the farm. The girls learn how to cook, sew, clean house, and are taught something about balanced diet. All this is carried out not in the grand style of some of our vocational training institutions but in poorly equipped kitchens like the ones the pupils have at home.

This sort of work is a mixture of elementary education, vocational training and social care. It can be done only by maintaining intimate contact with the families and by never losing sight of their total problems. This means teachers and instructors who are aware of social issues and are not bound by routine. It can only be achieved in cooperation with the Ministries and voluntary organizations such as Hadassah and Wizo. Youth Aliya people who dream of a comprehensive Youth Authority feel that this sort of cooperation can bring them closer to this ultimate goal.

The day centres are hampered by lack of funds, but Youth Aliya maintains that many more centres are needed, else a generation fit to live and work properly will never be raised in Kiryat Shmona or in Dimona.

Basic Schooling

This crying need for so many day centres combining work and study arises, of course, from the fact that mass immigration has taxed our schools and social institutions to the utmost. Now that things have become a bit more normal we should make sure that our elementary schools are brought up to a standard that will ensure that children who attend them for five years can read and write properly. There are encouraging signs of progress in this respect, in fact, and if the day centres are up to their task they will work themselves out of a job in a few years — always providing employment possibilities and educational facilities keep up with immigration.

Another important and original Youth Aliya experiment gathers children from nearby kibbutzim and immigrant settlements at Ne'urim near Kfar Vitkin. There they go through six-week courses in various branches of agriculture, crafts and repairs and are trained in the manifold tasks of the modern farmyard. Six weeks are not enough for real training but they suffice to impart certain fundamentals and instil in the boys — and girls — an interest in the work and in ways of doing it better.

Mixed Courses

It was by no means easy to launch these courses or to accustom the children to life in a community. Boys and girls long had to be brought to Ne'urim in separate buses because the boys would not dream of travelling together with the girls, or, for that matter, of conceding the girls a right to be taught.

Ne'urim has also played host to dozens of Arab farm boys on six-week Ministry of Agriculture courses dealing with mechanical equipment and new methods of growing tobacco, wheat and cotton and taught by Arab teachers. The boys mixed with Jewish children in the dining hall and in the evening, and the contact was valuable for both sides. More such courses are planned; but there is as yet no plan to follow up the pupils in their homes. (There is a follow-up among Jewish pupils, but not in Arab villages), to see how they have availed themselves of their new knowledge.

Individual and Community

From its inception, Youth Aliya has paid close attention to the individual while preparing him for community life. It is no mean achievement that this attention has been retained through the extension of the organization's scope. It is equally satisfying that the institution has adapted itself to new conditions and developed new forms of education and social care to fit new needs.

The community as a whole, however, should be careful not to rely too much on the rescue service of Youth Aliya. To make sure that the next generation will be properly educated new slums must be prevented, ordinary educational facilities and social services improved. We never know when to expect a new wave of immigration. We must be careful not to let the residue of former waves get so heavy as to handicap the development of the community for years to come.

This is the third of a series of articles. The first two appeared on January 3 and 8.

Hungarians Resettled

JUST over a year ago the first big stream of refugees began to flow from Hungary into Austria.

Within the next few months Austria and Yugoslavia were flooded with 195,000 Hungarians, the greatest single movement of refugees in Europe since the Spanish Civil War.

No one at that time would have been bold enough to guess that one year later nearly 90 per cent (87 per cent to be exact) of them would be restored to a normal life in 34 countries throughout the world.

Yet out of the 175,000 who sought asylum in Austria there are today only 10,500 Hungarians still living in camps, plus about the same number living outside camps. Of the 20,000 who went into Yugoslavia, all but 4,800 have moved to countries of permanent resettlement.

By the end of 1957, a spokesman of the U.N. High Commissioner's Office for Refugees said the departure of 1,500 from Austria and all but a few hundred of the remaining Hungarians from Yugoslavia will leave the problem more than 90 per cent solved.

Of the 19,000 still in Austria at this point, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) plans to move about 6,500 during 1958. The High Commissioner's office hopes to help approximately 5,000 to be integrated into the Austrian economy through a $3.5m. programme for which money has already been assured. Another 3,500 are expected to become integrated in Austria through their own unaided efforts. This will still leave 4,000 Hungarian refugees in Austria for whom resettlement opportunities must be found; on their behalf a strong effort remains to be made.

Of the 160,000 Hungarians resettled (not counting another 10,000 who voluntarily returned home), more than half left Europe for other continents. In absolute figures, Canada has the most (36,000) followed by the United States with 35,400 and Australia with 11,700.

The other half have been integrated in European communities. Germany and the United Kingdom lead with 14,500 and 14,400 respectively; Switzerland has 10,700 and France 8,500.

Readers' Letters

MUSIC IN CAPITAL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is encouraging to note that our energetic Mayor protects the City against discrimination even in the field of music. It appears however that he was ill-advised as regards Iturbi's recital. Music lovers believe that Iturbi's recital is as great a musical event as a concert in which the Maestro appears both as soloist and conductor. And just because the Brailovski recital was unfortunately cancelled some of us thought that Iturbi's recital was a kind of compensation.

At any rate the attitude taken by our Mayor is greatly appreciated and let us hope that our Municipality will show tangible proof of its interest in Jerusalem musical life, by proper allocations in its budget, by including grants-in-aid to the Orchestra, by organizing youth concerts, by expediting the building of a decent concert hall, by securing that concerts and performances should start at 8-8.30 and not at 9-9.30, etc. I invite other permanent concert-goers to make further suggestions to our City Fathers, as to what can and should be done to foster musical life in Jerusalem.

Yours, etc.
HAIM KRONGOLD
Jerusalem, January 14.

EXCAVATION

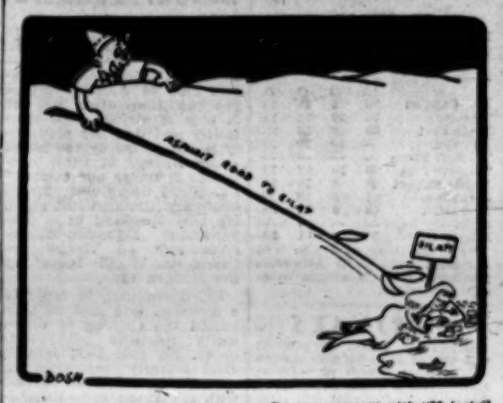
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Dr. Avi Yona has most kindly informed me that the clearance of Shivta, described by me in your issue of January 3, was the work of D.C. Colt, not of the late Professor Alt.

While this does not affect my criticism of the methods employed in this clearance, and my proposals for improvement, I have to offer my most sincere apologies to the spirit of Professor Albrecht Alt.

Yours, etc.
THEODOR F. MEYSELS
Jerusalem, January 12.

MAYBE THIS WILL WAKE HER UP!



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Friday's Press

Anxiety for Doron Crew

Herut is prepared to give the Foreign Ministry full credit for trying to effect the release of the six Doron seamen but feels dismayed at the fact that we seem to be depending upon the good offices of Mr. Hammarskjold. The long period of vainly waiting for his intervention should have been enough to convince the Ministry that the Secretary-General appears to have become Nasser's "travelling salesman" and if we continue to wait for results from that quarter there is no telling what our sailors will have to undergo in the Egyptian prison. Israel should openly demand their immediate release.

Herut also finds the four-point Index drop in the face of unprecedented price rises on the market is highly unconvincing and "dust in our eyes." A new round of salary adjustment claims is bound to defeat it in any case.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that it seems fashionable these days to try to muzzle the press. The latest attempt is a proposal that reports on the Knesset must be "decent reporting." It does not seem to have occurred to the author that it is not the press that is to blame for indecorous behaviour in the Knesset. It will only redound to the Knesset's benefit if the press reports its deliberations without varnish so that the M.K.s will know that their deeds, good and bad, are watched.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and **Davar** (Histadrut) greet the opening of the Hapoel Sports Organization's annual conference in Jerusalem and commend its emphasis — unlike other organizations — on taking in immigrant youth. Now this activity must be expanded to include adults as well. **Lamerhav** lays stress on the healthy wholesomeness afforded by Hapoel's activities, while **Davar** says that sport is also a means of introducing social and cultural values.

Davar and **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) comment on the importance of the Eilat road.

MUSICAL DIARY

I.P.O. 6th Subscription Concert, Mann Auditorium (January 15). Charles Munch — Conductor. Schumann — Symphony No. 4; Barber — "Medeas' Meditation" and "Dance of Vengeance" (first performance in Israel); Debussy — "Nocturnes;" Roussel — Second suite from "Bacchus et Arianne."

THE wonderful thing about Mr. Munch's conducting is that although he seems to dedicate himself exclusively to the overall structure of a work, its details always appear in well-defined relief. Thus he gave to the Schumann a rendition in which all the tonal and dynamic nuances were excellently shaded, in spite of the romanticism that is inherent in this work.

The two parts of the work by Samuel Barber differ not only in contents but also in style; the latter so much so that it nearly produces a kind of shock. While "Medeas' Meditation" is treated in an impressionistic manner, full of fantasy and spontaneous invention, the "Dance of Vengeance" is so loaded with African rhythms that it could find its frame in Harlem rather than in the mythology of ancient Greece. In all, the work is conceived with great talent, is extremely well orchestrated and the conductor's interpretation certainly added a great deal to its immediate success with the audience.

With Gary Bertini's excellently prepared female ensemble (the "Rinat" choir, which sang the "Sirènes," with nobility and pure intonation) the first integral performance in Israel of Debussy's "Nocturnes" was made possible. Till now our programmes featured only the first two parts: "Nuages" and "Fêtes." Although this work and the closing one, Roussel's "Bacchus and Arianne," are well-known as *chevaux de bataille* in Mr. Munch's vast repertory, they were played with a great sense of spontaneity. In the latter work especially, the impetuous climaxes were brought to a really vehement zenith.

AVIDOM

Piano Recital by Jose Iturbi (Edison Hall, Jerusalem, January 16). Schumann: Arabesques; Beethoven: Sonata in C sharp minor; Chopin: Fantasie Impromptu, Two Etudes, Scherzo in B flat minor; Ravel: Sonatina, Ondine; Granados: The Lady and the Nightingale; De Falla: Pantomime and Fire Dance.

A SOUND pianist, a winning personality and a popular programme made this recital a success with everybody. Our local pianists could learn much from Mr. Iturbi, firstly that one can play the piano without giving a choreographic performance of "Pantomime and Fire Dance" and still get the audience to appreciate one's playing. His style is often detached, nearly too objective, but perfect technique and good musicianship make his interpretation acceptable. His encores: two Chopin Waltzes, Albeniz's "Malaguena" and a specially beautiful rendering of "Sevilla," and "Clair de Lune."

The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Yaakov Smir-Weisskopf, conductor, Paina Salzmann, Piano, (Y.M.-C.A., Jerusalem, January 14): Boscovitch, Little Suite; Chopin, Piano Concerto No. 2 in f minor; Beethoven, Symphony No.8 in F.

A CONDUCTOR must provide initiative and leadership in order to achieve a satisfying performance. Mr. Weisskopf may have been used to working with orchestras of another calibre, and the acoustics of the Auditorium may have been new to him. The orchestra seemed at a loss most of the time. Apart from lack of precision, some of its old weak spots appeared again: the trumpet making a most inadequate contribution, one double bass emitting noises of a rather distracting quality (which did not improve the thin celli and bass section), the timpani cutting loose in the Beethoven finale out of all proportion. Satisfying only were the flutes and oboes, while the French horns were excellent (brave for their performance of the Trio!).

Boscovitch's *Little Suite* is a bit too "little" for a concert like this, as it consists of miniatures, *genre* pieces with a certain educational value, not developed or exploited. It is a great pity that Boscovitch is known only for two or three works written many years ago, and we hear nothing new from his gifted pen.

Pnina Salzmann played the Second Piano Concerto quite unimpressively. The orchestral accompaniment was erratic, and her piano annoyed more than ever.

The orchestra needs a strong conductor who can again put it into the shape which befits the important role it has to fulfil.

The Golden Gate Quartet (Jim., Edison Hall, January 15). New Programme of Negro Spirituals, American Folklore and Popular Songs.

PERFECT teamwork, beautiful voices, relaxed stage manners and some variety tricks made this over-two-hour show a most enjoyable experience. The contact with the audience was immediate and sustained. The quartet are so thoroughly musical that practically anything they sing goes over, and highbrow prejudices can be thrown to the winds. Their version of "Ole Man River" brings some fresh atmosphere into this "classic," and, of course, "Cindy" simply brings the house down.

The excited applause to all these numbers showed that the public likes sentimentality and rhythm, tears and laughter, Blues and Calypso, anyway if presented by the Golden Gate Quartet.

Y. BOEHM

CHARLES MUNCH

Jerusalem Chamber Music
Saturday Concerts
No. 6
Beit Hillel Hall
January 25 9.30 p.m.
FRANK PELEG (piano)
SASHA PARNES (violin)
THELMA YELLIN (cello)
Programme: Trio in C Major — Mozart; Trio in A — Ravel; Trio in C Minor — Mendelssohn.
Tickets at Benno Balan's, Zion Square, Saphir's Music Store, 2 Rehov Ben Yehuda and on the evening of the Concert at the entrance.

STATE OF ISRAEL
Ministry of Education and Culture
Ulpan Akiva
New Course— Feb. 9
An easy gateway to the practical, cultural and social life in Israel for
Tourists, Residents & Newcomers
Members of all Communities are Welcome
Monthly & 6-monthly Courses for beginners & advanced students
Special facilities for Newcomers
The Ulpan is situated at the attractive seaside resort, NATANYA (Pension style, comfortable accommodation, kasher cuisine).
Please apply to:
Ulpan Akiva, Tel. 447, "Elite" Pension Pardess Hag'dod, Netanya.

Attention
All Importers & Exporters to Turkey!
s.s. "TANAR"
(Turkish Flag), 8,500 D.W.
Loading at HAIFA for ISTANBUL between January 17-21, 1958.
★
Steamer of 3,500 ton capacity Loading at ISTANBUL for HAIFA between January 17-20, 1958.
For particulars and bookings apply to:
MEDITERRANEAN SEAWAYS LTD
3, ELIYAHU HANAVI ST. PHONE: 66151/2
POB 1755 - HAIFA CABLES: MEDSEA

IGNAZIO MESSINA & CO.
NAVIGATION COMPANY, GENOA
Express Passenger Service
We are pleased to announce to all passengers travelling to Europe that the well-known ship
s. s. "PACE"
will resume its sailings after undergoing extensive redecoration.
Next sailings from HAIFA to MARSEILLE, NAPOLI & GENOA:
APRIL 2, 1958
APRIL 14, 1958
APRIL 27, 1958
Due to the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations, we have received many reservations from Europe and the U.S.A. Passengers are, therefore, advised to book their reservations as early as possible.
For particulars please apply to your TRAVEL AGENT or to the General Agents:
MESHOULAM BROS.
HAIFA : 3 Palmers Gate. Tel. 3772.
TEL AVIV : 16 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel. 5068.
JERUSALEM : c/o J. Shilony, 5 Rehov David Hamelach, Tel. 3548.

DUBEK 10
always fresh
Because of its popularity and because of the great demand, DUBEK 10 is always fresh wherever you ask for it.
DUBEK's efficient Supply Service sees to it that Israel's Favourite Cigarette is always stored everywhere

ISRAEL'S FAVOURITE CIGARETTE

Fly B.O.A.C. by the newest, fastest airliners in the world

Fly B.O.A.C. and you fly by the world's finest airliners. Superb jet-prop *Britannias* operate between Britain and South Africa and Britain and Australia. Magnificent DC-7C airliners provide the *fastest* transatlantic travel ... London-New York non-stop.
For real comfort, incomparable food, personal attention plus swift, effortless air travel, fly B.O.A.C. every time! Frequent de Luxe, First Class and Tourist services. Join B.O.A.C. services at London, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome or ISTANBUL. Fly by connecting airliners from the principal cities of Europe at "through" fares.
B·O·A·C
Consult your Travel Agent or B.O.A.C.,
4 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv, Tel. 67947/8.
British Overseas Airways Corporation